INSURANCE

Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 27– BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MAHATMA ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Awakening Of Sir Chimanlal.

REPRESSION WILL AGGRAVATE SITUATION.

"We Are Not Allies Of Govt"

ECONOMIC CAUSES ROOT OF TROUBLE.

Welcome Change In Liberals' Attitude.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

Undeterred by the hostility encountered at their first public meeting, Bombay Liberals are determined to go ahead with their campaign.

The Council of the Western India Liberal Association and its meeting yesterday further discussed their programme and decided to call a public meeting next week.

Yesterday's discussions at the Council meeting were notable for the fact that they are expected to result in certain important developments of the party creed, which, it is stated, "will be in full accord with the ideas of the most progressive sections of public opinion." Salient features of the new development were emphasised by the leaders in the course of discussion.

Sir Phiroze Sethna declared that the Liberals were by no means the allies of Government as had been suggested in some quarters. It was the present system of administration they wanted to see reformed immediately.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that Liberals were convinced that the only way to produce contentment and tranquility in the country was to establish Dominion Status as early as possible. Repression would not meet the situation, but would only aggravate it.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Liberal candidate for the Assembly, attributed the present discontent to economic causes and said that the great delay on the part of Government to take any steps to protect Indian trade and intustry was having disastrous effect on this side of India. In other parts of the world, especially in England, consideration of such steps was rapidly followed by salutary action, while Government here created the impression that they had not the interests of the country at heart. He concluded: "One hears rumours of increased taxation in the next budget. Trade and industry are unable to bear any further burdens and such taxation should be strongly opposed."—A. P.

SIR T. B. SAPRU CONFERS WITH ASSEMBLY LEADERS.

All-Parties' Conference To Be Held In March

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru discussed to-day separately with groups of Hindu and Muslim leaders of the Assembly the question of convening an All-Parties Conference. Hindu leaders included Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Dr. Moonje. Moslem leaders included Mr. Jinnah, Sir Zulfiqarali Khan, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Moulvi Mohammad Yakub, Mr. Ghaznavi and Nawab Ismail. It is understood that encouraging support has been given to the proposal and that there was also a helpful discussion on communal matters. A conference of leaders of both communities, about the third week of February, may be forecast as preliminary to an All Parties Conference to be held some time in March.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left for Allahabad.—A. P.

IN EVENT OF STRIKE ON G. I. P. RY.

Assurances To Agent Of Loyal Support.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

A G. I. P. Railway Press note says:—

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway received this afternoon a deputation from the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma including the President and Vice-President who gave him full assurances of loyal support in the event of a strike on the 4th February.

Tariff Board

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

... of the Tariff Board ... in Calcutta to-morrow, ... in Bombay in the Sir ... Jehangir building on ...—A P.

MANMOHAN SINGH IN ITALY.

Reaches Posarzana Safely.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Marseilles.—Manmohan Singh arrived at Posarzana (Italy) at five yesterday evening.—Reuter.

WOMAN KILLED BY LORRY.

A serious motor accident took place on Thursday evening on Vincent Road which resulted in the death of a Hindu Kamati woman named Balamma Hanappa aged about 16 years.

It appears that she was passing along Vincent Road when she was knocked down by lorry No. X4831 driven by driver named Suleman Isak. She was seriously injured, two wheels of the lorry having passed over her body. She expired on her way to the K. E. M. Hospital.

SPAIN QUIET.

STUDENTS' ANOTHER CLASH WITH POLICE.

Mock Funeral Of De Rivera.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Madrid.—The capital is now very quiet. Numerous mounted and foot police are patrolling the streets. There was a boisterous demonstration by students in the morning, culminating in a clash with police and the arrest of about 200 demonstrators. There was a mock funeral of General Primo de Rivera with a solemn procession at Seville.—Reuter.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Genl Berenguer To Be Premier.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Madrid—The New Cabinet has been formed with General Berenguer as Premier and Minister of War and Foreign Affairs—Reuter.

SHAH WALI KHAN.

Received By Duke Of York.

LONDON Jan. 30.

The Duke of York on behalf of the King received at Buckingham Palace the new Afghan Minister, Shah Wali Khan.—Reuter.

BHAGAT SINGH TO HUNGER STRIKE AGAIN?

Question In Assembly.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. B. Das have given notice of a short notice question regarding Bhagat Singh's ultimatum to the Government. The question which will be asked on Tuesday, February 4, reads as follows:—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement made by Bhagat Singh before the Magistrate at Lahore regarding a letter addressed to the Home Member by the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case threatening to resume hunger-strike within a week in case the promise given regarding special treatment to political prisoners and the removal of racial distinction by the Home Member in the Simla session of the Assembly is not redeemed? Will the Government be pleased to state as to what action they have taken or propose to take in pursuance of the policy enunciated by them regarding change of Jail Rules for political prisoners.—Free Press.

LAHORE ACCUSED REFUSE TO ATTEND COURT.

Trial Adjourned Till Tuesday.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE INSTITUTED FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

A large posse of police surrounded the premises of the special Magistrate's court this morning. Neither visitors nor pressmen were allowed into the court room. Pressmen waiting outside were given to understand by the Prosecution Counsel that the accused having refused to come to the Court, the case had been adjourned till Tuesday next. It is understood that the accused will be proceeded against for disobedience.—A. P.

LADY READING DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Lady Reading is dead.—Reuter.

The late Lady Reading has done great service to the welfare of Indian women and children. She was the President of Countess of Dufferin Fund, Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, and the Lady Reading Women of India Fund. The imagination of the National Baby Week in India was entirely due to her initiative and energy. Among her other activities was the establishment of the Model Women's Hospital at Simla bearing her name.

REPRESSION IN BANDABILLA.

Accused Prefer Jail.

JESSORE, Jan. 30.

Swami Jnananda who came down from Calcutta to study the Satyagraha movement at Bandabila has been served with an order prohibiting his entry into Bandabila. He was also refused permission to interview Bijoy Roy, leader of the movement who is now in Jessore Jail.

JAIL PREFERRED TO FINE.

Basanta Roy, a brother of Bijoy Roy, Benodelal Banerjee and eight others are sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 each and to be bound down for one year on a charge of obstructing realisation of taxes. They have all preferred the alternative sentence of 14 months' rigorous imprisonment and were taken to the jail amidst shouts of "Swadhin Bharatki Jai".—Free Press.

BIG HAUL OF CHARAS.

INGENIUS DEVICE OF CONCEALMENT.

Traced In Box And Tent Poles.

Four Arabs have been placed under arrest by the Bombay Excise Police and 45 pounds of charas valued at Rs. 3,600 seized in the course of a raid on the Musafferkhanas at Crawford Market and Wadi Bunder.

The police received information that the Haj pilgrims returning to Bombay were getting lage quantities of charas from Bokhara and Russian frontiers Inspector Navalkar assisted by Sub-Inspector Khan Bashirudin kept a struct wach on the Musafferkhanas and the movements of Arabs from these places were under the surveillance of the police for some days during the week.

A BOGUS CUSTOMER.

According to previous arrangement a bogus customer was sent with Rs 1,200 in marked notes to purchase 40 pounds of charkas from two Arabs, Ahmed Ali Saleh and Ahmed Mahomed near the Saboo Siddick Muzafferkhana at Crawford Market. The bogus customer took his seat in a victoria while the place round about was closely watched by the Excise officers. The Arabs approached the victoria accompanied by a boy who had a square tin-box with him which was handed over to them and he disappeared. As soon as the sale was effected the Excise party arrested both the Arabs and found with them Rs. 120, the sale money of four pounds of charas.

Another party of the police, meanwhile followed the boy to a building at Koliwada, where they succeeded in arresting the boy concealed in an attic of the bathroom of the building. From the room charas, meant for retail sale in packets of tolas was seized.

Subsequently Haji Abdur Rehman a Bokhari was seen approaching the place. On a search in his room being made 40 lbs. of charas partly concealed in the false bottom of a box and partly in the tent poles in the possession of the Haj pilgrims were recovered.

The suspects had adopted an ingenions method of concealing the drug. The box in which the charas was found was filled with Russion Jack-boots and slippers and dry tea leaves to ward off the smell of the charas.

The accused were placed before Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Gergaum Court and remanded into police custody till 31st January.

HOW TO AVOID CHAURI CHAURA.

Gandhiji Thinking Out The Problem.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

Mr. Gandhi in an interview with the Associated Press said he was thinking out a plan of civil disobedience in which repetition of Chauri Chaura might be avoided, but if he did not succeed in discovering such a formula and if there was recurrence of Chauri Chaura then he would not hesitate to stop the movement.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S CHALLENGE TO VICEROY.

Conditions On Which Congress Will Co-operate.

"GIVE ME A FAIR CHANCE".

Appeal To Party Of Violence.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"I have never sought to delude Indian opinion into the belief that a difinition of purpose, however, plainly stated, would of itself by the enunciation of a phrase provide a solution for problems which have to be solved before that purpose is fully realised. The assertion of a goal, however precise its terms, is of necessity a different thing from the goal's attainment. No sensible traveller would feel that a clear definition of his destination was the same thing as the completion of his journey."

"But though the Conference cannot assume the duty that appertains to His Majesty's Government it will be convened for the purpose, hardly less important, of elucidating and harmonising opinion, and so affording guidance to His Majesty's Government on whom the responsibility must subsequently devolve of drafting proposals for the consideration of Parliament."

The foregoing titbits from His Excellency the Viceroy's address to the Assembly make it as clear as possible that Dominion Status was never to be the immediate objective of the proposed Round Table Conference. And why need any of us doubt that even Lord Birkenhead will concede that Dominion Status may be India's distant goal? Where time is of essence, it makes a difference not in degree but in kind. And when that difference in kind was discovered at the interview at Delhi, there was no meeting ground left between the Viceregal mentality and the Congress mentality. The Viceroy would not mind waiting for the grant of Dominion Status till every millionaire was reduced to the level of a wage-earner getting seven pice per day. The Congress will to-day, if it had the power, raise every starving peasant to a state in which he can at least get a "living" even equal to a millionaire's. And when the peasant is fully awakened to a sense of his plight and knows that it is not "kismet" that has brought him to the helpless state but the existing rule, unaided he will in his impatience abolish all distinctions between constitutional and unconstitutional, even violent and non-violent means.

The Congress expects to guide the peasant in the right direction.

PAWNS IN THE GAME.

The Viceroy's speech has cleared another thing. We now know why Sir John Simon has made the discovery that the question of Indian princes should be made an integral part of his precious inquiry. A pure creation of the British Government, unlike those in British India, bereft even of speech, they are to be pawns in the game of exploitation to be played at the Conference. The Conference room will ring with the name of Dominion Status whilst further burdens will be sought to be heaped upon the devoted heads of the starving millions. Let those who wish join a game where one party plays with loaded dice.

His Excellency is offended over the Congress resolution on financial obligations! Why? Be

(Continued on Page 5.)

Mobilise National Forces.

DISCIPLINE & UNITY ESSENTIALS OF FREEDOM.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO LEADERS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left to-night for Ahmedabad to confer with Mr. Gandhi. From Ahmedabad she proceeds to Allahabad and then to Delhi, where she expects to be present when the Assembly discusses the South African Question.

Interviewed prior to her departure, Mrs. Naidu said:—

Let those who, whether out of ignorance or malice, attempt to underrate or belittle the far-reaching power and influence of the Indian National Congress, reflect on the volume and nature of the widespread response made by huge multitudes all over India to the message of the Congress on the 26th January. And let those who would devise cheap panaceas as a solution of the outstanding political problems realise that they cannot stem the rushing currents of national feeling by fragile, futile political straws. At the same time I would, in deep earnestness, reiterate my word of warning and entreaty to the leaders of the Congress to pause and consider the tremendous, and almost terrible, implications of their responsibility in regard to the vast masses of men in whom they can so readily evoke great emotional response. It behoves them not to be easily content or misled into false security by the temporary endorsements of transitory enthusiasm, however genuine, but to transmute it into the substance of reality by mobilising, coordinating and disciplining all the forces in the nation into a permanent sanction and support to all proper and necessary policies and plans for the attainment of complete freedom.

THE TWIN ESSENTIALS.

My own political faith remains unshaken by changing circumstances, nor is it subject to the influence of arbitrary time-limits of any kind. I have always held that it is not only the inalienable birthright, but the imperative duty of India to achieve complete emancipation from every vestige of foreign control. While unlike Mahatmaji, I do not regard suffering and sacrifice as separate ideals in themselves I hold them to be inevitable, historic, human processes by which nations achieve freedom. But with mazzini I believe that discipline and unity are the twin essentials which alone can guarantee a true and lasting freedom to a nation. And my appeal to responsible and accredited leaders of the people is not to divert their energies and endeavours from the main issue of creating that discipline and that unity without which India can never attain her birthright and destiny of Purna Swaraj towards which her face is set.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 5.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1 Feb.	Mooltan x	ALL	20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	VIA SUEZ CNL	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,827
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@		10,992
22 ,,	Kanpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,615
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)	NOW SAIL	10,954
19 ,,	Razmak		10,60
26 ,,	Malwa*		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*		16,572
May.	Viceroy of India	DIRECT	19,648
,,	Rajputana*..		16,568
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1 ,,	Mooltan x	FROM	20,847
7 June	Macedonia		11,120
4 ,,	Mantua		10,946
4 ,,	Comorin		16,135
11 ,,	Maloja		20,827
5 July	Razmak	BOMBAY	10,857
2 ,,	Kanpura*		16,601
9 ,,	Malwa		11,000
16 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
23 ,,	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
30 ,,	Morea		10,946
2 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
9 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
16 ,,	Razmak	TRAN-SHIPMENT	10,857
23 ,,	Rajputana		16,568
30 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
6 Sept.	Mooltan		20,847
13 ,,	Ranchi	AT	16,650
,,	Mantua		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	ADEN	19,648
11 ,,	Comorin x		15,132
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Malwa *		10,936

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO

CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr' ..	Dumana	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
31st Jan.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15th Feb.	Chakrata*..	Straits & Japan.
27th Feb.	Mirzapore..	Straits China & Japan.
28th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda..	Colomfo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29th ,,	Malwa	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
26th ,,	Morea	Colombo Straits China & Japan
10th Oct.	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia.
24th Oct.	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

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Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82

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TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
1st Feb.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi
3rd Feb.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Ok & O'Mandvi
5th Feb.	Baroda	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Port.
7th Feb.	Varela	BasrahviaKaracn
12th Feb.	Karoa	East & South Africa.
14th Feb.	Ellora	Mombasa Direct

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
*YoneyamaMaru	5274	18 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 5 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	800)	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb. x
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar. x
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.

@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	19500	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru	8000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	20 Feb.	26 Feb
Asama Maru	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.

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A R2165

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A R156

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An English GRADUATE, an UNDER-GRADUATE and a MATRIC (PASSED.) Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, giving full particulars of qualifications, experience and subjects taken in all examinations with age. Mention of minimum salary is very essential, TRILOKCHAND Principal Jain Gurukul, Choti Sadri (Mewar.)
A R2166

WANTED—experienced ACTRESSES for Indra Film Co. Apply behind Morarji Goculdas Mill, Government Gate Road, Parel.
A R2163

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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PANDIT ROOP NARAIN RAINA, General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd., Head Office, Lahore.
139

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For information regarding sal and other timbers available from the U. P. Government Forests please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, Utilisation Division, Bareilly, U. P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the Gilder Tank Municipal Market will be RE-OPENED on and from the 1st February, 1930. Fish, mutton, etc., and wholesale and retail fruit and vegetables will be sold in the market. Two entrances have been provided one at Lamington Road near Panalal Terrace and the other on Foras Road opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Yard.

C. M. FLANDERS, Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

A. C. Market Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1930.
157

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm of Messrs. Jeyram Parmanand Commission Company in which our clients Messrs. JEYRAM PARMANAND & CO. and Mr. SHIVJIBHAI KARAMSEY were partners, has been dissolved on Aso Vad Amas, S. Y. 1985, and that the said Shivjibhai Karamsey has retired from the said firm and that our clients Messrs. Jeyram Parmanand and Co. are now carrying on business in the said name of Messrs. Jeyram Parmanand Commission Company. The said Shivjibhai Karamsey has from the said day nothing to do whatsoever with the said firm of Messrs. Jeyram Parmanand Commission Company and has no right or authority whatsoever to carry on business or to deal with in the name of or utilise the name of Messrs. Jeyram Parmanand Commission Company. All persons dealing with the said Shivjibhai Karamsey shall do so at their own risk.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1930.

PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI, Attorneys for Messrs. Jeyram Parmanand and Co.
154

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM WAHEDINA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest which, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, admeasuring about 229.22 square yards in area being a portion of a larger plot of land admeasuring about 548.24 square yards in area with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Memonwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2388, Street No. 431, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 718, New No. 3258 and bearing Old Survey Nos. 1688, 1688. New Survey No. 2999 and Cadastral Survey No. 11390 of Mandvi Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Memonwada Road, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Joosab Noorani and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon.

Dated the 29th day of January, 1930.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Purchasers' Attorneys.
150

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMED HAJI MAHOMED HUSSEIN SOUDAGAR, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Lease hold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kurla Municipal New Road Cross Lane in Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette, District Thana containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts register for land revenue under Entry No. 2393, Survey No. part of 281 Hissa No. 1 and which premises are assessed by the Kurla Municipality under House No. 118A and Ward New Mill and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the plot of Jaffer Goolam Hoosein, on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by Khot's land.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1930.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.
155

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind, Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and on account and at the risk of the deceased Rajkumar Sing Mookin and his heirs of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th February 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)) at the Pedhi of Raja Bahadur Bansilal at No. 211, 213, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the undermentioned jewellery:—

1. One star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.
2. One star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis
3. One star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 14 Ratis

The said jewellery can be seen at the agoresaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M.

BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

presents

"SALLY"

By Popular Request.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

"MAKE UP AND SCREAM"

A New Revue

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

See Hear

Paramount's all-talking all motion, picture:—

"The Dummy"

featuring RUTH CHATTERTON (of "Doctor's Secret" fame)

A Melodramatic riot that will grip you from beginning to end.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Screen's Famous Tragedienne:—

DOLORES DEL RIO in her latest success

REVENGE

AN UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE

The Heart Drama of a Gypsy Maid of Many Moods and Fiery Temper

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst

NEXT SATURD...

Tears and Spa...

Thrills and La...

Mightiest of ...

Love Storie...

'THE CIRCU...

An F.B.O. Special ...

Titanic Thri...

Glowing Rom...

Nerve Shaking ...

With ...

FRANKIE D...

HELENE COS...

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, February 1.

Bombay Races: First day of Big Meeting.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday the 1st February, 1930.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 25th instant, arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 23rd instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2-0 p.m. the same day.

MR. J. KRISHNAMURTI.—Mr J. Krishnamurti will take the Question and Answers Meeting, not to-day (Friday) but on Saturday (1st proximo), at 8-30 a.m. at the Blavatsky Hall, the public lecture at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall will be delivered, as announced, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

Mr Osman Sobani will be "At Home" to members and friends on Sunday (2nd prox.), at "Aiwan-e-Rafaat" Ridge Road, at 5-30 p.m. The programme will include items by Mrs. Marshardt, Mrs Chatterjee, Miss Rao, Mr E. Terry's pupils and Mr. F. Boynton who will play solos on the harp.

R. I. M. WORKERS' UNION.—At a meeting of the Union protests were made against the Palli System, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, the dismissal of several workmen, sympathised with the demands of G. I. P. Railway men, condemned the proceedings against Subash Bose and others and supported the Independence movement.

GOLE VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.—The final match of the above tournament, between the Mustan Shah Baugh Playground and the Nagpada Neighbourhood House will be played to-day (Friday), on the Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, Bellasis Road, near Old Parsee Statue, Byculla. Sir Patrick A. Kelly will be present and give away the trophy to the winning team.

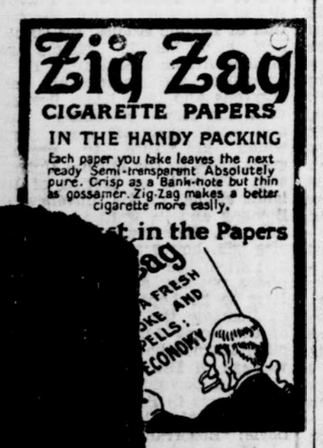
THE LIBERAL "MESSAGE."

(Continued from page 4.)

Cabinet has wisely kept silence over it. Silence in this case means contempt, not consent. We cannot be deviated from the clear path of co-operation by such provocations. After all, as occasion demands we may have to vary our emphasis on Dominion Status with reservations to more reservations than Dominion Status.

It is in moderation, sobriety, caution, wisdom, prudence, poise, balance, that our strength lies. Gentlemen, I notice at times among you a tendency to despair at the present state of affairs. Indeed, of all the evil results of the present Government the waste of administrative talent among Indians, especially Liberals, is the greatest. It is our strongest indictment. (Shame). But times are changing and the shadow cast by the Simon Commission is passing. I do not despair when I see among Liberals most distinguished men who once held the highest offices in the land and other comparatively Young Liberals who will hold the same offices in future. I know that the cause of Liberalism lives and cannot die. (Loud and prolonged cheers, the audience standing up until they had to sit down.)

OMEGA.


Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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A FRESH
KE AND
ELLS:
CONOMY

SIR BYRAMJI THREATENS SATYAGRAHA.

"DON'T PLUNGE HEADLONG" HE SAYS.

DR. DESHMUKH'S WARNING AGAINST SPECULATION IN CRORES.

BOMBAY'S NEW DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday discussed at length the question of the Drainage and Sewerage of the north of island of Bombay.

The Commissioner in his report proposed the location of the terminal works at Worli Point, the effluent being partially purified or rather clarified by the activated sludge process and discharged into the open sea by means of a short pipe at that point.

In commending this scheme, the Commissioner said:—

One important advantage of the Worli Point Outfall is that, if at any time in future, it is considered advisable to remove the existing Outfall at Love Grove, it would be possible to do so at a comparatively small cost by constructing a new gravitating sewer of short length from Love Grove to Worli by means of which the sewage that now drains to Love Grove could be diverted to Worli Point. The existing pumping station at Love Grove could be utilised only for the monsoon overflow while during the dry months the whole of the sewage would be treated at Worli and partially purified by the activated sludge method. It is not necessary to take account of such a contingency at present, but a time may come in the future when the removal of the Outfall from Love Grove may become a matter of urgent necessity for the development of that neighbourhood as a first class residential site.

This scheme would cost at least Rupees two crores to the Corporation.

The Drainage Committee of the Corporation accepted Commissioner's proposal.

COMPROMISE SCHEME.

Mr. W. H. Neilson moved the adoption of the Commissioner's proposal. He said the Committee appointed by the Corporation last year to investigate this question was a large and representative one. The present proposal represents its unanimous decision. The scheme arrived at in a consultation with Dr. Fowler comprises a modifide bio-aeration plant at Worli for the treatment of the sewage of the north of the Island with the discharge of the effluent into the Arabian sea. This discharge being innocuous does not entail a prolonged outfall. The position is the best that can be chosen, avoids the nuisance created by the Love Grove site and can be made to accommodate, if necessary, the whole of the sewage of Bombay later on. Besides the estimates put up by the Commissioner show that it is the cheapest scheme which has so far been considered.

Without the activated sludge plant at Worli, it would be necessary to construct a very extensive outfall and with the proposed outfall at Worli, the discharge of sewage, whether purified or not into the harbour, will be avoided. The proposed scheme therefore as put forward by the Municipal Commissioner reconciles both schools of thought, with the result of practically unanimous approval. No fear need be anticipated that the scheme will not be successful and that solution of the problem of Bombay's drainage has not been reached.

Dr. S. P. Merta seconded the proposition.

FOR WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

Dr. J. N. Choksy opposed the proposition and said it was the legacy of the last Municipal Commissioner Mr. Clayton. The purification works, he said, were intended for the Willingdon Sports Club which was close to Worli. Bombay was gifted by nature with a powerful sea which would do all their sanitary and drainage work and he, therefore, supported the scheme of Dr. Viegas to extend the pumping works in the sea.

SATYAGAHA AT KURLA.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy also opposed the proposition and said the scheme would involve the Corporation into an expenditure of Rupees two crores. He pointed out that a debt of nearly Rs. 80 crores was hanging round the Corporation's neck and the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust would cost them from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 20 crores thus plunging them head-long into debt. He, therefore, asked if it was wise to undertake a scheme, which would cost them atleast Rs. two crores and whose success was doubtful?

He was also against using Kurla creek for the purpose as it would create a strong protest from the residents of Kurla who had settled there for the last fifty or sixty years. Kurla, he warned, would be changed into another Mulshi Petha, if this scheme was imposed upon it and would unnecessarily break the heads of fifty or sixty parsons.

Dr. J. V. Vora supported the proposition as he thought that the scheme was a compromise between the two schools of thought.

Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe suggested that the whole Corporation should be transformed into a committee to consider the matter.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi further supported the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Karanjavalla moved an amendment to refer the question to the Committee of the whole house and Mr. Vithaldas Damoder seconded.

QUESTION OF BRAINS.

Sir V. A. Dabholker supported the original proposition and complimented Mr. A. R. Dalal for the very excellent scheme he had planned out. He remarked that Mr. Dalal had better financial brains than Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

DON'T SPECULATE IN CRORES.

Dr. G. V. Deshmuke said biological processes were not infallible. This activated sludge process came from America where the drainage from Manwakee was discharged into lake Michigaon. Once before we had tried to imitate America and wanted to turn Bombay into New York. The result was the development department with 7 crores of Rupees sunk in water. In England the process was tried on a small scale at Reading. Till the process was put on surer basis by rich Corporations like London and New York, a poor Corporation like Bombay should not speculate in experiments with crores of rupees. The present Commissioner with words of economy on his lips was rushing the Corporation through one expensive scheme after another. After Vaiterna comes the activated sluge process. He moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Drainage Committee.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded Dr. Deshmukh's amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai impressed upon the House that if they wished to do real service to the city they should support the Commissioner's scheme.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned.

The Corporation will again meet to-day to discuss the budget for 1930-31.

B. P. C. C. Proceeding.

—:o:—

In our report of the special meeting of the B.P.C.C. held on Monday last, it has been said that a motion was caried adjourning the meeting to the "first week of February." There is a slight inaccuracy in the report, inasmuch as the words. "The first week" do not appear in the text of the motion carried by the House.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

—:o:—

MAY.

NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, 30.
Previous Closing Rate	16.81
To-day's Opening Rate	16.78
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	16.39
Difference	—.42

Broach Expectation Rs. 284-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET

—:o:—

	Liverpool, Jan. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	9.10
To-day's Opening Rate	8.91
Difference	—.19
To-day's Closing Rate	8.85
Difference	—.25

LONDON SILVER MARKE

—:o:—

	London, Jan. 30.
Silver Ready	20 8 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	19 13 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of market.—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Jan. 30.
1st Settlement	46 9 0
2nd Settlement	46 5 0

TWO MORE VICTIMS OF STOVES.

—:o:—

How Women Die!

Tow more deaths were recorded by the City Coroner on Thursday caused by stoves, both the victims being women.

the fi[illegible]ase Diwalibai aged [illegible] years, residing at Ville Parle, was [illegible]ling water on a stove on Wedn[illegible]day when her sari caught fire and she sustained injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died.

In another case Hirabai Dwarkanath Rangnekar residing at Bhoiwada, Parel, was lighting a primus stove on 22nd instant when the methylated spirit got aflame and her sari caught fire. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday.

Mr. F. W. Pereira, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUSPICIONS DEATH OF A WOMAN.

Jivibai Wali, (18) residing at Dongri was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday in an unconscous condition where she died subsequently. As the cause of her death could not be ascertained her vicera was sent to the Chemical Analyser to the Government by the Deputy Coroner on Thursday.

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE.

—:o:—

Loss Estimated At Rs. 1 Lakh.

Another fire broke out at Sewree in a cotton jetha which would have proved disastrous but for the efforts of the officers and men of the Bombay Fire Brigade, who strove hard to bring it under control by a hard and strenous fight against flames and smoke.

The fire originated at about 10 a.m. on Thursday a few yards from the jetha, which was destroyed by fire only two days ago. On receipt of information fire bridge engines from Byculla, Sewree, Mandvi and Colaba under Messrs. Greenop, Norman Coombs, West, Scully and Singh went to the spot. They found the jetha belonging to Mr. Sarupchand Prathvirap enveloped in flames, and other jethas in danger of catching fire.

DANGER AVERTED.

The jetha contained about 1,500 bales and the fire brigade men spared no pains to check the progress of the fire which threatened to cover the whole area. After an hour's strenous and hard fight with the flames the fire was brought under control.

The cause of the fire is not known, but the total damage is estimated at Rupees one lakh. The cotton jetha was insured.

Bombay Port Trust Social Gathering.

—:o:—

The officers and staff of the first port in India gathered at Ballard Pier Station, Bombay, on Saturday evening to enjoy a social gathering arranged by the Indian Officers' Association.

The attendance was worthy of the importance of the function, the Station lawn which was gaily beflagged, was crowded with innumerable tables every one of which was occupied. Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Port Trust, was present, and judging from the numbers every officer and subordinate of the Trust present in Bombay must have been there. Mr. B. S. Turkhud, the Chairman of the Social Committee of the Port Trust, in a short address drew attention to the fact that the event was the first in the history of the Port Trust since its establishment in which the officers and staff had met at one common function for the purpose of free social intercourse. He hoped that they were that evening inaugurating an a nual event which would afford officers and men alike an opportunity of meeting and fostering that feeling of 'esprit-de-corps' which is such a valuable asset in the working of a great corporation. The originator of the idea of holding the function as an annual event, he said, was the Chairman, Mr. Neilson.

Mr Neilson in reply said that it gave him great pleasure to witness such a gathering and hoped that it would be a yearly function. He wished it every success, and sa[illegible] he would do all he could to m[illegible] it possible.

[illegible]e present were then entertained to some excellent Indian music and a humorous sketch by the Sea Scouts. Mr. Neilson later distributed prizes won by competitors at the ort Trust Athletic Sports meeting.

SANTA CRUZ PODDAR SCHOOL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen the letter of the "Anti Humbug" in your issue of the 29th instant. My advice to him and his friends is to bring cases of refusal to the notice of the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

NEW BOMBAY JUDGE.

—:o:—

Mr. Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed additional Judge of the Bombay High Court from 1st February to 17th April 1930 inclusive.—A. P.

PROPOSED G. I. P. STRIKE.

Mr. Ginwala Replies To "Times Of India."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the leading article in to-day's "Times", in which certain statements are made regarding the legality or otherwise of the General Strike in the G. I. P. Railway, which has been called out by the G. I. P. Railway Union. At the outset I may point out that they are absolutely incorrect and are not borne out by facts. In the first place I have to point out that the General Strike is not for one day, but for such time as the Union may think it proper to carry it on till the demands of the men are granted or till some honourable settlement is arrived at between the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and the Union. As regards the legality of the notice or otherwise, I have to point out that the Union had given a notice to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway of the General Strike on the 23rd December, 1929. At the interview I, Mr. Ruikar and Mr. Purandhare had with the Agent on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, the Agent pointed out that the notice of the General Strike was not proper inasmuch as, according to Section 15 (1) of the Trade Dispute Act, 14 days' notice should be given and the strike should be within one month. Although we did not accept the contention of the Agent we gave another 14 days' notice to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway of the General Strike (not for one day) both on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Union and on behalf of the whole Union, on the 20th instant. At that time I and Mr. Ruikar categorically asked the Agent as to whether he could point out any other irregularity or illegality in the notice. The Agent then could not point out any and contented himself by saying that he was not a lawyer. At the said interview, I further categorically asked Mr. Burn, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, as well as Mr. Wood, Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Railway, as to whether they insisted on any individual notices and both of them had not the courage to state that individual notices were required.

It is now too late in the day for the Agent of the G. I. P Railway to come forward with the stunt of individual notices. As regards the question of taking a ballot, we pointed out to the Agent in the said interview that we proposed to take the ballot on the 25th instant at the extraordinary general meeting of the Union at Manmad. Delegates of all the Unions met at Manmad and a ballot was taken and all the delegates present unanimously voted in favour of the General Strike. The following are some of the demands:—

(1) No victimisation of Union workers.

(2) No wrongful dismissal or discharge of any Railway employees.

(3) Formation of a Divisional Advisory Committee.

(4) No improper and excessive fines and debits.

(5) Proper increase in the present starvation wages of the lower subordinate staff and minimum living wage.

(6) No over-working of the Railway servants—eight-hour day.

(7) Proper leave facilities for all Railway workers.

(8) One day off in the week and other holidays.

(9) The abolition of the daily-wage system.

(10) Free passes for all Railway employees and Union offices.

(11) Supply of uniform clothes and waterproofs.

(12) Decrease in the present excessive electric charges.

(13) Abolition of racial discrimination.

(14) Abolition of periodical medical examination.

(15) Abolition of service agreement.

(16) Proper consideration of individual complaints.

Any reasonable person will admit that the above demands are absolutely reasonable. Anyhow the G. I. P. railwaymen have been fighting for these demands for the last many years without any result. As regards the suggestion as to why the disputes should not be referred to further negotiations or to any other bodies which can be set up under the Trade Dispute Act, so far the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has showed no inclination for reference of the dispute either to a Court of Enquiry or to a Conciliation Board. The Railway Companies have always resisted such enquiries and references by either a Conciliation Board or by a Court of Enquiry.

As a case in point I may refer to the attitude taken by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway against the demands made by the B. B. and C. I. railwaymen regarding the transfer of the men to Dohad to a Board of Conciliation. The Board of Conciliation was appointed by the Government of India against the wishes of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I Railway, who put an entirely a new case before the Board by asking a reduction in wages of the men of 20 instead of 10 per cent. Many of these grievances were put forward by the deputation of the All-India Railway Federation before Sir George Rainey. The result of the deputation has been known to the public already. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has several times passed resolutions that if the demands of the Union are not granted within a reasonable time they are likely to go on strike. It is also incorrect to say that the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union has decided already against the strike. As a matter of fact the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union has passed a resolution to the effect that all the efforts to remedy the grievances had been exhausted and that time had arrived to resort to a strike. This fact was admitted by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, at the debate in the Bombay Corporation on the notice of motion of Dr. Choksey for reference of the dispute to a Conciliation Board. It is absolutely incorrect to state that the G. I. P. Railway Union shares with the Girni Kamgar Union the doubtful distinction of being described as a Communist organisation. Since the formation of the Union in 1917 I have been the President of the Union. After amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop Union with the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Union and the formation of the present Union in August, 1928, I have been the President till May, 1929. The present President of the Union is Mr. Ruikar and neither myself nor Mr. Ruikar are Communists and, therefore, it is not fair to raise the bogey of Communism. During the current year I have been the President of the Bombay Branch of the Union. Further the statements that "It must not be forgotten that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union shares with the Girni Kamgar Union the doubtful distinction of being described as a Communist organisation. These two Unions form the backbone of the Trade Union Congress which at Nagpur agreed to boycott the Labour Commission and was deserted by all real Trade Unionists on the call of Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal, who formed a separate body", are incorrect. I claim to be a genuine Trade Unionist and Trade Unionists like myself, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, Dr. Choksey, Mr. M. A. Khan and Mr. Hassan from Punjab and Mr. Aftab Ali from the Bengal Seamen's Union, supported the boycott of the Whitley Commission. The inference that the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur was deserted by real Trade Unionists is absolutely incorrect and baseless. The final statement made in the article that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union cannot escape the charge of deliberately seeking to stir up trouble nor for legitimate Trade Union ends but for objects of a far more sinister character is also false and baseless. The present strike has nothing to do with Communism or politics. It is mainly an economic fight and that if the demands of the Union are conceded in a sympathetic spirit by the Agent before the 4th of February, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will be prepared to call off the strike.

I therefore hope that the public will not be misguided by such mischievous propaganda.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. Justice S S Rangnekar is granted leave.

Mr. A H S Aston, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted leave.

Dr. Peter Khemens is appointed to be Consul for Czechoslovakia at Bombay.

Mr. A. H. Dracup to be Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in the Bombay Presidency from 1st April 1930.

Mr. William Taylor to perform the duties of Special Pilot for local steamers at the Port of Aden.

The following gentlemen are appointed Magistrates of the Second Class, in the Bombay Suburban District, viz.:—

Messrs. Janamejaya Chhabildas, Caesar D'Mello, A F Barney, Jijibhai D. Khambatta, E F Gomes, Chunilal D. Barfiwalla, B. N. Karanjia, A P Creado, Shantaram Narayan Patil, E S Ghaswala, Shapurji Sohrabji, Reverend E. Fernandez, Shiavax C. Cambatta, Mathuradas Vasanji, Lewis W. Michael, J. K. Peradina, Rustomji P. Masani and Mrs. H C Captain.

Mr. Gopaldas G Malkani to officiate as Assistant Judge in Sind.

Mr. A S M Akhund to officiate temporarily as Distict and Sessions Judge, Larkhana.

Mr. Sanvaldas Mohanlal to officiate as Assistant Judge in Sind.

Mr. K M Kumthekar, Officiating Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Wai.

Mr. S N Akadas to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, on probation, at Yawal.

Mr. H E Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted leavev.

Mr. D L Mehta to be Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of that Court.

Mr. Justice K McI. Kemp is granted leave.

Mr. H J Kania shall continue to officiate as Editor of the Indian Law Reports.

Mr. N D Shroff to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D.

Mr. Ghulam S M U Isani to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. M V Joshi, District Inspector of Land Records, Thana, to be the Survey Settlement Officer within the limits of Bassein, Umbergaon, Dahanu and Palghar.

Mr. R E Gibson I C S., is granted leave.

Mr. H W Starte, acting Conservartor of Forests, N C is granted leave.

Mr. W Grieve, I E S., to be Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. N B Baxter I S E., to act as Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle.

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MUTTON STALLS IN GILDER TANK MARKET.

—:o:—

Vegetarians' Protest.

Vegetarian Hindus residing in the Parvati Mansion have lodged their protest against the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for allowing the use of the Gilder Tank Market for fish, mutton and beef stalls at a public meeting held on Wednesday. The existence of such a market, they state, will be a nuisance to them and other neighbouring residents who are vegetarians.

The said market, it is stated, is in close proximity of a Hindu temple and the opening of fish and mutton stalls near the temple is repugnant and revolting to the religious feelings of the Hindus. The stinking smell of such a market would, they contend, make it a breeding place of flies and render the recreation ground useless.

"A BREACH OF PROMISE."

In conclusion they contend that the resolution of the Municipal Corporation was a breach of promise given to the residents and the landlord of the building in their letter of November 19, 1924.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930.

STAGNATION IN BARODA.

—:o:—

The State of Baroda was till recently among the most progressive ones, giving the lead to the rest of the country in educational progress and social reform legislation. During the last few years, however, its progress suddenly and unaccountably slackened; and now while several other States like Mysore and Travancore are forging fast ahead, Baroda is in some respects stationary and in others exhibiting signs of a setback. The Administrative Report of the State for the year 1928-29 bears ample evidence of this regrettable fact. It appears from the report that owing to adverse seasonal conditions the total revenue of the State fell during the year to 249 lakhs from 286 lakhs in the previous year. But in view of the fat surpluses the State had been budgeting for during the last many years, that is, taxing the people more than was necessary, the whole revenue and more could well have been expended on nation building activities. But the State expended only 211 lakhs, even cutting down the previous year's expenditure by over three lakhs. Expenditure on even education, medical relief and irrigation was reduced. But the expenditure on "Palace (Khangi") increased to 24.551 lakhs from 22.29 lakhs in the previous year, this being exclusive of the expenditure of 7 lakhs on Public Works in the "Palace Division" and also of 2.255 lakhs, being the "Shrimant Rajapautra Pratapsingh's expenditure." It is also very curious that in a lean year the liquor revenue increased to 38 lakhs from 36 lakhs in the previous year. This immoral revenue was only 28 lakhs in 1926-27, and its rise by 10 lakhs in two years at a time when the whole country is demanding immediate Prohibition reflects little credit on the State, which can well afford to lose the whole tainted revenue.

Education is known to be the strongest point in the administration of Baroda. But during the last two or three years even that has received a set-back. The number of schools was 2996 in 1926-27 but fell to 2964 the next year and to 2848 in the year under review; and the number of pupils fell during the year to 220 thousands from 222 thousands. Most deplorable was the marked reduction in the number of girls' schools from 360 to 334 and of girl pupils from 72 to 71 thousands. It is a disappointing record that after over twenty years' compulsory education, compulsion is in force over only two-thirds of the State and that the percentage of school going girls to the female population is only 7 as against 6.3 ten years ago. It is an unconvincing plea that latterly the State has concentrated more on consolidation than expansion. With its handsome revenue the State could well have carried on both the processes together.

The retrograde tendencies in Baroda are easily explained The State has enjoyed for years a fair measure of benevolent though absolute rule. But there are severe limits to the benefits of absolutism. Baroda has reached the limits. Its further progress is possible only if the people are associated with the Government in every department of administration. The people are not so associated now, the Legislative Council and even most of the local bodies bring nearly make-believe. The present administration is wholly and solely responsible to one Ruler. But for purposes of enlightenment and health he finds it necessary to travel abroad every other year, if not every year. There is little future for Baroda unless the administration is made responsible to the people.

END OF A CHAPTER.

—:o:—

The smaller Mussolini of a smaller country than Italy has at last seen the wisdom of laying down his dictatorship. Friends and admirers of General Primo de Rivera. Marques de Estella, declare that in bidding good-bye to autocratic power he behaved like "an officer and a gentleman". The democratic elements in his country may find it convenient to agree publicly with this encomium, because they are not at all certain that when they escape from the de Rivera regime they will not have to suffer from the possibly, equally autocratic rule of his successor. General Berenguer, whom the intelligentsia of Spain do not want, but King Alfonso does, and who expects support from the landed gentry and counts upon the acquiescence of the Army and the Navy. But there is no doubt that the departure of de Rivera marks the end of a chapter; whether a new, brighter and constitutional one will open out in Spain depends upon the sagacious handling of the situation by a popular King and the ability to take advantage of the suddenly changed conditions on the part of the popular leaders.

It had become evident at the end of last year that the wily Andalusian was ready to recognise that he could not postpone indefinitely his repeated promise that he would relinquish the dictatorship "when the proper time came". In a special number issued by the Spanish journal "A. B. C.", de Rivera made the significant statement, "I admit that my own opinion at the moment is that the dictatorship is beginning to waste away". The Marques, therefore, thought it necessary to change his tactics When the popular leaders, supported by the discontented heads of the landed aristocracy, repeatedly asked him "when will you go?" "Manana" was his reply. Manana (to-morrow) is a word in very frequent use in Spain. The Spanish temperament is exceedingly prone to procrastination. But the remarkable increase of the public debt under the de Rivera dictatorship, the growing discontent among the senior officers of the Army and Navy, the Spanish debacle in the Moroccan War and the evident indication, in which the country rejoiced, of the desire on the part of his royal 'master' to try the experiment again of a genuine constitutional government at the earliest favourable opportunity convinced the Marques de Estella that the "manana" policy would count no longer.

The Spanish dictator had taken good care to persuade the mass of his countrymen, who are devoted Catholics, that he was a staunch supporter of the authority and influence of the Catholic Church. But he noticed the signs of uneasiness over his apparently interminable dictatorship amongst the Catholic priesthood. "El Debate", an influential Catholic journal, gave him, some weeks ago, a plain warning when it remarked that although the dictator had "indisputable statesmanlike qualities", he was "above all a military man", and "not the man now wanted to give the country a juridical and constitutional regime". De Rivera was shrewd enough to read the signs of the times. He had alienated the youth of the country and their preceptors by his foolish closure of the universities, he had alienated the Parliamentarians by his Cromwellian methods of dealing with the "Cortes", and his patently dishonest methods of securing the establishment of a Constituent Assembly. He had alienated the landed interests and the climax came when he discovered that in response to his question whether he should stay on, the senior officers of the Navy gave him the stinging rebuke of a reply, "The question is political. We are not politicians". He also became painfully conscious that he had alienated his King. He chose the hour of his retirement well, but the question is whether under the regime of his successor General Berenguer, Spain will revert to a genuine constitutional government.

TO THE INDIAN SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR.

—:o:—

(BY M. KRISHNAMURTI.)

Soldiers of my land and country,
Men that were so gallant and brave,
Who sleep in France and Belgium
And the sands by the Red Sea wave!
Why left ye your pleasant homeland
Your dearest and nearest ones,
To die in a far-off region
And languish 'neath alien suns?
Ye went not to fight for your country
Ye went not to guard your laws,—
Ye marched in the ranks of the English
And ye strove for England's cause.
Easy the lot of the soldier
That falls fighting to be free,
For the cause of his home and hearth-stone
And his country's liberty.
But what hope held your hearts and cheered you
As ye crouched in the trench's mire?
What gave you your valour undaunted
When ye faced the cannon's fire?
Ye only thought of your duty
And ye stood and fell without fear;
For England ye gave your life-blood,
Let England give you a tear.

THE CHAUPATTY INCIDENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the statement made by Messrs. Deshpande and Kandalkar in yesterday's "Chronicle," we the undersigned hope that you will kindly give place to the following few lines in the columns of your respected paper.

With all the authenticity and authority of an eye-witness on the platform we will state the facts about the red flag incident. The Congress Committee procession arrived on the Chaupatty sands at 5-15 p.m. The sands were crowded to their utmost capacity. Hardly were any speeches made when all of a sudden a row was heard, and the leaders of the Girni Kamdar rushed in. Mrs Nambiar being at the spur of the movement, had volunteers along with the crowd causing them considerable injuries. It was well-nigh noted that the only hitch in their reaching the platform was the packed crowd and not any objectional prejudice.

It was a horrifying scene to hear the witch-like cries of the "Lal Bawta" leaders. The fate of the ladies who were exposed to danger of being crushed would have been absolutely tragic if the heroic efforts of the volunteers under the admirable direction of Mr. Meherally and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya at the spur of the movement, had failed to help them to escape. The volunteers were at their breath's end in saving the lives of innocent ladies and children. It was most reprehensible on the part of the educated heads of the uneducated Girni Kamdars to try to disturb the solemnity of the occasion by insulting the National Flag,—the soul, light and life of the crowd on that occasion—by trying to pull it down as a climax of their frenzied mood.

In spite of all the defensive cries raised by the leaders of the Girni Kamdar in yesterday's paper, every one from the audience would swear and assert the non-violent attitude, the heroic and efficient management of the Congress volunteers who tried their best to win the day and who did succeed —Yours, etc.

(Miss) DILSHAD SAYYAD,
(Miss) LEELA OKE.

Jan. 30.

THE LIBERAL "MESSAGE."

AN UNDELIVERED SPEECH.

(By Omega.)

The following is the text of the undelivered speech of Sir. . . . the great Liberal leader, as it might have been delivered before a more congenial audience on Friday 24th instant at Blavatsky Lodge:—

Gentlemen,—It is our duty to broadcast the message of Liberalism delivered in Madras before a gathering of veteran representatives of all progressive elements and all interests in this country; for at no time did this gospel of reason and balance more urgently need emphasis than when the Congress has declared itself unequivocally for violence and lawlessness. Our message is an old one; it emphasises the fact that ideals should ever rest on realities, that evolution is the principle underlying the scheme of human affairs, not to mention atoms and the animal kingdom, that changes in sovereignty from foreign powers to native hands can only be accomplished by persuasion and strict adherence to the laws of the land. These principles are not likely to appeal to the mob athirst for sensation and novelty; but we have not swerved a hair's breadth from reiterating these old and ever true ideas year after year before the same audience. We have been reproached with being a negligible minority, a phrase which always reminds me of the old contemptibles of the fields of Flanders. (Hear) But our critics forget that death makes inroads everywhere and the audience which listened to W. C. Bonnerjee in the eighties' must now necessarily be thinned. And, furthermore, I would rather remain with a small body of distinguished men who have held the highest offices of State and who command respect and front page columns even of Anglo-Indian papers than be with a clamorous crowd.

OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

Gentlemen, our efforts to obtain a fair hearing of our case for Dominion Status with reservations have been crowned with success in the promise of the Round Table Conference. (Hear, Hear). We cooperated with the Congress in the boycott of Simon Commission because it was a matter of principle that an Indian must be on a Commission which is appointed to examine our fitness for further reforms. Indeed, even if the Maharaja of Burdwan or the Aga Khan were on it we in conformity with our principles of maximum compromise and minimum assertion would have hailed the Commission with rejoicings. But it was not to be, and for over two years the Liberals were prevented from participating in the administration of the country and sundered from official functions. (Shame). Wiser counsels have now prevailed and under a sympathetic Secretary of State and a noble Viceroy we are about to be restored to our natural environment free from the neighbourhood of the educated mob that had been our ally.

NEW ALLIES.

Gentlemen, it is announced that our representatives will meet the British Government on terms of complete equality to draft a future constitution for our country. It may not be of necessity a constitution of Dominion Status. But it has been hinted at by the Viceroy that a demand for Dominion Status will not be outside the purview of the Conference. Our representatives will be absolutely free to urge independence (no, no), Dominion Status, or the rehabilitation of the charter of the East India Company. Our brethren of the Muslim Federation who are, I am glad to say, allied to us now, are free to urge the return of the Moghuls or of the dynasty of Mahomed Taghiakh. Our Princes will be free to urge the reversal of the Dalhousie policy; and I am sure the legal talents of the Liberals will be at their service to draft petitions and seek personal interviews in England on their behalf as well as help in the search for the progeny of dethroned, adopted princes. Gentlemen, you will agree that the supreme need of the hour is to unite these seemingly conflicting views and present a united constitution to the British Government which will then be compelled to accept it despite the Simon Commission report. We must reach Whitehall with such unanimity, we must employ such persuasive advocates that the crude tongue-tied Englishman will sign forthwith the necessary statutes to quit this country. We must demand our majority at the Round Table Conference and insist that the decisions of the Conference should be by strict open voting. (ballot, ballot). I object to ballot on principle. The transparent sincerity of the present Government is obvious to you all: the Viceroy is a fair-minded statesman. They will agree that the British Government must abide by the majority decisions of the Round Table Conference. (Hear, Hear.)

BENCH NOT WITNESS BOX.

What are the objections to this Conference? We are told that it cannot be held before February 1931; our critics opine that by then or by the time the proposals mature into a bill the present Government may be replaced by the Conservatives. We must ask for an early date and insist that future Governments must abide by the proposed constitution. After all, we must bear in mind the fact that all our petty human affairs are subject to convulsions both human and astral and continue afresh our agitation which will be suspended for the next year or two. Our critics tell us that there is no real difference between giving evidence before Simon Commission and attending the Round Table Conference; that in fact the proposals which we shall submit might as well have been submitted to the Simon Commission. We are further told with malice that if Lord Reading denied the Princes and Allies equality with the Paramount Power still less can we the common people presume to be equals of the British Government at a Conference. Gentlemen, these are futile arguments worthy of men divorced from realities. Every lawyer knows the difference between appearing in the witness box and sitting on the Bench; in the Simon Commission we would have been in the box, at the Conference we will sit at the same table. Besides, at the Conference decisions will be by voting and our numerous representatives of diverse castes and creeds and interests will swamp the members of the British Ministry, leave alone the Cabinet..

CIVILIZED WEAPONS.

But gentlemen, one despairs of argument with such people as lead the Congress and especially with Mr. Gandhi who is a veritable child in politics. (Hear, Hear.) Unhappily he is also a monomaniac obsessed with the freedom of the peasantry. Mr. Gandhi has proclaimed Independence as our goal and has promised us lawlessness and violence and Khaddar to replace our stabilized and static society and culture. He is a peasant and believes in sickle and hammer and has no use for the civilized weapons of pen and tongue. We must set our face against all that. We believe in ordered progress and lawful evolution. Gentlemen, this is the time for plain speaking; the country has been hypotized by the alleged successes of Mr. Gandhi in the field of politics. (Shame). I venture to say that Sir Sankaran Nair's Minute of Dissent on In Re Champaran did more to ease the situation than Mr. Gandhi's interference. It is true that in Kaira and Bardoli the peasants have benefited materially by his lawless tactics; but we refuse to congratulate them. Mr. Gandhi may have succeeded in South Africa against a rude Boer peasantry but here we have to argue with an English aristocracy. I attach no value to political concessions obtained at the risk of lawlessness. Self-control, discipline, and balance are qualities higher than political freedom. To fan the flames of revolution among a peasantry by nature prone to criminal incendiarism is abhorrent to Liberal traditions of poise and caution.

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT'S HANDS.

Gentlemen, it behoves us to strengthen the hands of the Government now in view of the promised Conference next year. You will be glad to know that at Madras every one of us gave interviews to the Press on the subject of the outrage on the Viceroy; one member who failed to do so and explained that he had not read a newspaper for two months on account of a ninth attack of lumbago was severely reprimanded. (Hear, Hear). We hope the Government will not repeat its past mistakes in not taking us into confidence before resorting to repression. Repression is no cure for political evils; but if we are taken into confidence by allowing us to participate in the administration of the country our co-operation with the Government is always assured against anarchy (Hear.) In case of arrested persons who will never be tried we must insist that evidence against such persons should be sifted by three judges of the High Court any time after arrest. I hold strong views on the ability and efficiency of the judges nowadays and I am against addition to their numbers. But gentlemen, I am prepared to agree to some more Judges for this purpose. (Hear, Hear). It is the duty of every lawyer among you and I notice most of you are lawyers to offer yourselves for this service to the State in its peril (prolonged applause). You may have to make sacrifices of your time, but duty calls you (cheers). Gentlemen, the path before us is arduous though I believe it is not long. We are for immediate Dominion Status though of course with reservations. We shall press for it at the Conference. We must navigate our course with skill to avoid extremes. The speech of Earl Russell need not be taken seriously. The

(Continued on page 3.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Contrast.

The young lady who found that her dancing partner, an Indian doctor, was refused admission to a restaurant because of the colour of his skin showed considerable resourcefulness in writing a letter to the Queen complaining of this stupid adherence to the colour bar and her appreciation of the fact that such stupidity should no longer be tolerated in a civilized country. This indicates that notorious as is the British devotion to this folly there are happily some people in Britain who do not practice it. The French attitude in regard to this matter is in pleasant contrast with the British. M. Poincare recently made it clear that licenses of restaurant keepers who wished to indulge in this stupidity would be withdrawn. We invite the attention of a Labour Government in Britain to the great obstacle in promoting harmonious relations between all the different races living under the British Commonwealth, which tolerance by the State of such colour distinctions entails.

Hardly Satisfactory.

The MacDonald Government have to thank themselves if the hesitating and halting policy they are adopting in meeting the Nanking Government's demand that Britain should take in hand for immediate and satisfactory solution the question of renouncing extra-territoriality rights in China causes the gravest dissatisfaction in that country and makes British intentions suspect. The other Powers conveniently wait to take their cue from Britain. The mere enunciation by the British Government that "in principle" they agree to the abolition of extra-territoriality does not help in the solution of the problem. Mr. Henderson replied in the Commons on Wednesday to an interpellation regarding the British attitude that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, was entering into detailed negotiations for the "gradual abandonment" of Britain's extra-territorial rights in that country. Chinese Nationalists have reason to believe that this abandonment would be, indeed, very very gradual, unless they put pressure on the Nanking Government to demand an acceleration of the process of abolition.

Tinkering.

The Madras Government, like most other Provincial Governments is only tinkering with the problem of strengthening the handloom weaving industry. A Textile Advisory Committee, appointed by that Government, is understood to have recommended after prolonged investigation that what the hand-weavers need most is the provision of improved handlooms and of cheap yarn. That is all right. But the costly improved hand-looms can reach but a small proportion of weavers and the cheapening of yarn is a complicated question which the Government of India is not disposed to solve fully. India does not want foreign yarn, much less will she tolerate direct or indirect facilities to foreign yarn producers at the expense of the Indian. The question of the textile industry in India, including the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industries, needs to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner solely in the interests of India. Tinkering with the question is a make-believe which will deceive no Indian

Dr. Krenkow.

In our editorial note published on Saturday last we described Dr. Krenkow as a "German" Orientalist. We are now informed that although he is a German by birth, for the last twenty years or so he has been a naturalised British subject. He is the second eminent European Arabist who has set his foot on the soil of India, the first being Dr. Margoliouth, who delivered lectures at the Bombay University. In this connection it may be mentioned that four well-known European Sanskritists—Dr. Winternitz (German); Dr. Lueder (German); Dr. Sylvain Levy (French) and Dr. Thomas (Englishman)—have visited India. The coming of Dr. Krenkow, shows that interest in Arabic is now on the increase in the West. Dr. Krenkow has been appointed to the University of Aligarh as head of the section of Islamic studies, his special line being Islamic history and ancient Arabic literature. He is an expert in the science of inscriptions and he has brought with him some extremely rare and most valuable manuscripts which are sure to prove a great asset to the Muslim University. There is no section of Islamic studies in the University of Bombay and its want is felt. Dr. Krenkow's service will, however, and when the U plates opening s It is to be hope of Bombay, the of the Royal Asi other learned bo vantage of Dr. sence in our m his lectures in B

Most Suitable Pl

Doyle: "Begorrah ble corn on foot."

Pat: "That's a f it. Nobody you."

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...VE HUNDRED) if ...ubscriber be per... disabled solely ...ny outward vio... accident not ...nsated causing ...ance of one limb ...irrecoverable loss ...e eye,

CONDITIONS.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

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WORLD OF SPORT.

WINNING JOCKEYS AND TRAINERS.

Horses Which Have Figured Prominently.

The Winter Meetings having been concluded it might interest readers to know how their favourite Jockeys have fared up to date and what trainers are well in the running for the championship. Houses which have figured prominently up to date are also given with the amount of stakes they hav ewon.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	No. of Wins.
A. V. Bowly	9
J. W. Brace	9
W. J. Sibbritt	9
A. K. Obaid	9
J. T. Harding	7
S. Khalil	7
S. Black	6
A. Behsman	6
E. Morris	5
R. Stokes	5
H. McQuade	5

SUCCESSFUL TRAINERS.

	Winners Saddled
W. Buckley	10
E. S. Godfrey	9
C. Jennings	7
T. Harrison	7
Shripati	7
M. Nusserwanji	7
B. Rustomjee	5
Y. Haroon	5
R. Bence	4
Faraj bin Ameer	4
Mahomed Haji	4

HORSES IN THE PUBLIC EYE.
PRINCIPAL STAKE WINNERS.

		Rs.
Wrigley's Gum	(2 races)	25,000
Acumen	(3 races)	22,500
Roman Roue'	(1 race)	15,000
Treylon	(1 race)	13,750
Tynagh	(1 race)	12,000
Saxpence	(1 race)	12,000
Sarkha	(3 races)	11,250
Tales of Essex	(1 race)	9000
De Beers II	(1 race)	9000
Anvar	(2 races)	9000
Spanish Wish	(2 races)	8,500
Kilderken	(2 races)	7,000
Shamsuzzaman	(1 race)	6,750
Fakri Pasha	(2 races)	4,750

ECLIPSE STAKES.

—:o:—

Acceptances For Races.

The folloiwng are the acceptances for the first day of the Bombay Big Meeting to be held on February 1:—

(First race starts at 2 p.m.)

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Division II-B.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Winning Post 9-0, Zummar 8-13, Hamoud 3-13, Golden Ball 8-8, Injeman II 8-8, Akram 8-6, Benares 8-6, Birbal 8-5, Selman 8-2, Gentle Prince 8-0, Aradin 7-13, My Hope 7-13, Zafar 7-3.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Division II-A.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Raza Khan 9-0, Ferdinand 9-0, Riyad II 8-12, Pasha 8-11, Sultana 8-10, Asad Pasha 8-10, Mahdoor 8-10, Moon Spark 8-9, Harsak 8-9, Othello 8-8, Shailan 8-6, Misshan 7-12.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Lucky Man 9-4, Ram 9-4, Scottish Flag 9-0, Bridal Knot 9-4, Mintree 7-11, Bray Prince 8-12, Meena 8-9, Quatre Bras 8-7, Lady Luck 8-6, Black Jest 8-5, Mahableshwar 3-4, Sunnymova 8-4, Pomme Anna 8-3, Fructidor 8-1, Certainly 7-9.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. For Arabs in Classes I and II.

Jodi 9-8, Sheema 9-8, Shivaji Prasad 9-8, Sarkha 9-3, Saifuldowla 8-6, Daoud Beg 8-3, Khumayssa 8-2, Manji 8-2, Moon Spark 7-12, Grey Middleton 7-9.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Tristan 9-4, Restoration 9-2, Romanesco 8-11, Star of France 7-12, Gamvros 8-7, Dawn of Hope 8-6, Cheerful Gift 8-2, Indian Star 7-4, Glen 8-1, Eagle's Prey 7-7, Loose Moments 7-7.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,000. For horses.

Melesigenes 9-0, Concilliator 8-0, Gorbio 9-0, Atreas 9-0, Turberville 9-0, Arch Knight 8-7, Bushy Park 8-0, Frater 8-0, Fordney 8-0, Cheerful Gift 8-0, Arch Druid 8-0.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Of Rs. 1,00,000, including a Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, or in specie at the option of the winner of which Rs. 57,000 and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 20,000 to the second, Rs. 10,000 to the third and Rs. 10,000 to the nominator of the winner. For horses foaled in 1925 and 1926 (i.e., 5 years old and 4 years old at the time of starting).

Acumen 9-7, Star of Italy 9-4, Shipshape 9-4, Highness 9-1, Long Reign 9-4, De Beers II 9-1, Mount Argos 9-1, Tynagh 9-1, Sun Arch 9-1, Cheerful Gift 9-0, Naughty Look 8-11, Woolworth King 8-10, Ballinalee 8-10.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Defend 9-5, Orange Lena 8-4, Pobeida 8-5, Saxpence 8-5, Darial II 8-3, Tusculum 8-2, Thaxted 7-13, Deltos 7-13, Shri Narayan 7-11, Ballybropny 7-10, Eastern Essex 7-6, Bayonne 7-5, Eastern Bloom 7-5, Sermon 7-4.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Avar 9-11, Sarkha 8-11, Lion 9-8, Shamsuzzaman 9-8, Amij 9-6, Noman 7-6, Kayid Saud 7-3, Khalil Beg 8-12, Robert 8-11, Rubdan 8-6, Garibaldi 8-1, Ballard 7-12, Black King 7-5, Wood Apple 7-0.

Hard Court Tennis Tournament

—:o:—

Results of the matches played on Thursday, the 30th January 1930.

GENT'S SINGLES.

Capt. R. S. Raja Iyer beat D. G. Desai, 6-2, 6-2.

M. Kamruddin beat Prince Ghanshyamsingji, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

U. D. Rangarao beat S. N. Belsare, 6-1, 6-2.

W. N. Ghorpade beat V. L. Java, 6-1, 6-1.

S. V. Rao W. O. S. G. Gore.

GENT.S DOUBLES.

H. Kohloff and E. W. D'Gunha beat V. M. Merchant and M. M. Desai, 8-6, 6-0

D. M. Khatao and Ramnath Chopra beat U. D. Rangarao and N. B. Bhagwat, 9-7, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Leela Row and R. A. Wagle beat Miss E. Harris and B. S. Dalaya, 6-0, 6-0.

LADIES DOUBLES.

Miss O. Stebbing and Corbett Wright beat Mrs. Ridsdale and Mrs. H. C. Quinn, 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. M. P. McDougall and Mrs. T. N. Davidson beat Mrs. C. G. Treke and Mrs. Waud, 6-0, 6-1.

Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournament.

—:o:—

Matches fixed to be played today (Friday.)

GENT.'S DOUBLES.

Shivjiani and Merchant (Syd. A.) v/s. Bal and Sherifkhan (Elph. A.)

Sydenham College (A.) Secondary Teachers College (A.)

Winner of v/s.

Elphinstone College (A.) St. Xavier's College (B.)

Sydenham College (B.) Winner of Secondary Teachers College (B.)

Grant Medical College, (A.)

MIXED DOUBLES.

St. Xavier's College (B.) v/s. Elphinstone College (B.)

On the P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA TENNIS COUNTS.

Court No. 1, at 4 P.m. (S.T.)

G. R. Bal v/s. M. Karmruddin following by at 4-30 p.m.

N. R. Swearna v/s. A. C. Pereira (4th Round).

Court No. 2, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

U. D. Rangarao v/s. V. M. Merchant (4th round) followed by at 4-30 p.m.

Mrs. R. E. Portlock v/s. Miss D. Moran.

Court No. 3, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B. C. V. Mehta v/s. S. V. Rao.

The following players should be ready to play on the first available court of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana:—

T. W. Brough and Mrs. Davidson v/s. W. B. Schleiter and Mrs. Leverett.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET.

—:o:—

NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA SHARE POINTS.

SYDNEY, Jan. 29.

The Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and New South Wales (which commenced here yesterday after a delay of three days owing to rain) ended in a draw to-day.

The following were the scores: New South Wales 330.

Victoria 222 for 3 (Ryder 100 not out, Hendry 95).

M. C. C. NARROW VICTORY OVER TRINIDAD.

—:o:—

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 29.

The match between the M.C.C and Trinidad, which commenced here on January 27, ended in a victory for the M.C.C. by 22 runs.

The following were the scores: The M.C.C. 142 and 118.

Trinidad 108 and 130 (Voce 6 for 60).

ENGLISH TOURISTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

—:o:—

HOME TEAM'S POOR SCORE.

The match between Wairarapa and the M.C.C. commenced here to-day. Wairarapa, going in first, made 141, Worthington taking 7 wickets for 31 runs.

At the close to-day, the M.C.C. had made 74 for 1 (Bowley 53 not out)

INDIA'S RAPID HARDENING PORTLAND CEMENT

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Superior to the BEST Imported Special Rapid Hardening Cement.

CONCRETE made with "SWASTICRETE" attains in about **4 DAYS** the same strength as Ordinary Portland Cement concrete in **28 DAYS.** A considerable saving in time and money can thus be made in shuttering, overhead charges and other costs of construction.

CONCRETE made with "SWASTICRETE" at **28 DAYS** is about 50 per cent. stronger than ordinary Portland Concrete at the same age and the increase in strength is continuous.

TESTS made by Government Test House, Alipore recently prove this Cement to be superior to anything so far marketed in India. Copies of Test Reports can be had from the Company or its Sales Managers.

Avoid delays. Expedite construction and secure greater strength by using **SWASTICRETE**

Manufactured by :—**THE C. P. CEMENT CO., LTD.**

Head Office: Yusuf Bldg., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY. **Works:** KYMORE, (C.P.)

Sales Managers :—

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Home Street, Fort BOMBAY. **BURN & CO., LTD.,** HOWRAH.

MAHATMA'S CHALLENGE TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1.)

noted that the Congress has referred the examination of the justness or otherwise of these obligations to an impartial tribunal. Is it a crime to question the propriety of some of these obligations- Lord Irwin's impatience over that most innocent resolution is typical of the British mentality. Thousands of Englishmen honestly believe, that all obligations have been incurred voluntarily and for India's good, and that it is the height of ungratefulness even to suspect unfairness about any of the transctions of the Secretary of State for India.

ACID TEST.

Prominence has been exclusively given in that speech to the unity which is impossible of full achievement so long as a foreign rule divides the varied interests and unconsciously or consciously plays one against another for the purpose of perpetuating itself. The Congress is well out of the tangle. It can afford even to be in a minority if need be. But the demonstrations of 26th are an unmistakeable proof that the Congress still remains the one body to rule the hearts of the masses. Thank God they have unity in their starvation. This Government is wholly impartial in the discharge of its duty of extracting the last pie from the peasantry whether Hindu or Musalman or any other.

I make the same 'childish' offer (almost) to Lord Irwin that I had the honour of making to Lord Reading. Let him and the British cabinet initiate the following reforms:

1. Total prohibition.
2. Reduction of the ratio to 1s. 4d.,
3. Reduction of the land revenue to at least 50 per cent. and making it subject to legislative control,
4. Abolition of the salt tax.
5. Reduction of the military expenditure to at least 50 per cent. to begin with,
6. Reduction of the salaries of the higher grade service to one half or less so as to suit the reduced revenue,
7. Protective tariff on foreign cloth,
8. The passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill,
9. Discharge of all political prisoners save those condemned for murder or the attempt thereat by the ordinary judicial tribunal, withdrawal of all political prosecutions, abrogation of Section 124A, the Regulation of 1818 and the like, and permission to all the Indian exiles to return.
10. Abolition of C.I.D. or its popular control,
11. Issue of licenses to use fire arms for self-defence subject to popular control.

This is by no means an exhaustive list of pressing needs. But let the Viceroy satisfy these very simple but vital needs of India. He will then hear no talk of civil disobedience, and the Congress will heartily participate in any Conference where there is perfect freedom of expression and demand.

IDLE THREAT.

Our disunion is no bar to these reforms. The Congress is not agitating for a shadow. Hundreds of thousands of people do not gather to the annual session of the Congress in order to secure Independence in mere name, they gather in the hope that the glow of freedom, when it comes, will be felt in the remotest village. The greatest evil is undoubtedly the economic pressure and the corroding feeling of inferiority which the people experience in every walk of life. We are like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's goat whom, when released from airy surroundings to which he was forcibly taken, the deceased Knight saw frisking about on a Poona road being led by her mistress to her dungeon home. We refuse to be satisfied with the airy peace, we would rather risk the dark anarchy if perchance thereby we can be released from the grinding pauperism.

The threat of dire vengeance uttered against civil and criminal resisters is idle and therefore uncalled for. There is this in common between both. Both have counted the cost. They are out for suffering. Would that their means were also common. Unfortunately instead of being complementary, they neutralise each other. I know that the non-violent revolutionary like me impedes the progress of the violent revolutionary. I wish the latter would realise that he impedes my progress more than I do his, and that I, being a Mahatma, if left unhampered by him, am likely to make greater progress than he can ever hope to make. Let him realise too that he has never yet given me a fair chance. Some of them no doubt have been most considerate. I want full suspension of his activity. If it will please him, I am free to admit that I dread him more than I dread Lord Irwin's wrath.

His Excellency the Viceroy deserves the thanks of every Congressman for having cleared the atmosphere and let us know exactly where he and we stand.

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

—:o:—

Questions For Red Flag Union.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Without any idea of casting reflection on the explanation regarding the attitude of "Red" flaggers on Sunday last which is published in your to-day's issue, one can reasonably ask the authorities of the Girni Kamgar Union, as to whether they were justified in pressing for a place on the platform for themselves as also all the workers in an already over-crowded meeting, after having arrived at the place of the meeting at about 5-30 p.m., i.e., half an hour after the scheduled time of the meeting!

Again, if the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party did not believe in the present Congress programme, why should they at all have taken trouble of observing the Independence day and leading a procession of workers to a function, in which there was no place for a "fighting programme" as they say?

Those who hold responsible posts in this Union are reputed to be cultured people and as such they should be the first to appreciate the advantages of discipline and decorum at all public meetings and functions!

However, it may be hoped that this incident will not be repeated in future!—Yours, etc.

PEACE-LOVING.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SEARCH FOR REVOLUTIONARY LEAFLET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 29.

Poona city was taken aback by the news that the room of the Poona correspondent of the "Navakal" of Bombay was searched by the Police yesterday afternoon. The search was taken for a pamphlet on the Philosophy of the Bomb published by the Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association under the signature of Kartar Sing. It is not known why the particular room was searched. For these pamphlets were distributed freely in the Shivaji Mandir last week and were also hung up on street walls. The police did not take away anything else from the room. But it is apprehended that the searches would not end with this one raid only; but some more also may possibly be carried out. Who distributed the pamphlets and how they came to Poona is not at all known. But there is no doubt that these pamphlets and the photographs of Mr. Shivram Hari Rajguru, the Lahore case accused, sold at two pice each in the Independence Day procession caused much sensation in the City.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

Professor Vaman Malhar Joshi of the Indian Women's University has been unanimously elected president of the Marathi Literary Conference to be held at Goa.

On the 27th there were 21 attacks and 12 deaths due to small-pox. The President of the Municipality has issued detailed instructions to the people in connection with vaccination, help to the poor afflicted and other matters. There is yet no abatement of the epidemic.

RAILWAYMEN'S RESOLVE.

On the 24th the Railwaymen held a public meeting near the Railway station under the presidentship of Mr. Patade and resolved to go on strike on the 4th of February. The President suggested that the dispute might be amicably settled through the arbitration of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Dr. Ambedkar. On the occasion speeches in support of the strike were delivered by Messrs. Gadgil, Purandare, Chitale and others.

The case against Mr. Kulkarni of the People's International Travel Company has been committed to the Sessions.

The Students' Brotherhood of Poona held competitions in sports, elocution, etc. Its social gathering is to be held on the 2nd of February.

There was a slight outbreak of fire in the Bhavani Peth on the 27th when some grass was burnt down and a buffalo was scorched. Further damage was prevented by the fire being extinguished.

INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting case of alleged intimidation etc. is being heard by Rao Bahadur Mankar, the Cantonment Magistrate. It is filed by Vishnu Babaji Kate, ex-Patil of Dapodi, against Mr. Ghula, J.P. Mr. Deshmukh, Sub-Inspector of Police and Mr. Jangam, the Head-constable. The complainant told the whole story in his examination of how he was one day called out of his house, how he was waylaid, threatened, abused, etc. Three or four witnesses were also examined.

In the cricket match between the Aryabhushan Club and the Rejoicing Club, the former came out successful by 11 wickets and 102 runs.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

—:o:—

LINDRUM'S UNFINISHED BREAK.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the Billiards matches:—

Walter Lindrum	3,484 (including an unfinished break of 1,001).
Willie Smith	4,116
Clark McConachy	6,641
Tom Newman	4,323

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Decline 2 Dollars A Bale.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION OF SPECULATIVE PURCHASES.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The New York Cotton futures market recorded a range of 44 points yesterday on heavy liquidation of speculative purchases. The market opened steady and after advancing 2 points during the initial buying. This level proved to be the highest for the day and prices gradually gave under increased selling pressure influenced by unfavourable spot demand. It was a known fact that the consumption of American cotton was dcelining all over the world partly due to unfavourable demand for manufactured goods and partly due to cheapness of outside growths. However the strengthening prospective situation due to cheapness of money reduction in acreage, poor staple of stocks were used as bullish factors encouraging possibilities of higher prices in the long run. Of course there is but little outside speculation and the markets were required to pass through a very slow process of readjustment of various technical factors. The activities of the Farm Board did not meet universal approval and all high hopes of big surprises proved nothing beyond false inducements for a constructive stand. The American cotton is passing through a radical change in rsepect of growth, handling and consumption and requires one to look on a broader vision all over the world. The prosperity of the United States and the acute depression of trade in India and China were in opposite direction and the parting wave looked both bearish and bullish. At any rate one thing seems certain that most of commodities have reached pre-war level prices and with enough available supply of raw cotton there exists no reason why cotton should not follow. The cotton prices are as a rule more dependent to the prospective situation rather than the actual one and the hope of material reudction in the acreage which gave teptation of buying cotton is failing to bulls. The only reason for this loss of confidence can be found in the inability of the Federal Farm Board to hold prices at low-level. Under the circumstances the statements which the Board issued stating prices "unduly low" when they were roughly 150 points above than those ruling to-day were uncalled for. Thus now there seems to be no confidence in prices and the market closed at a decline of 40 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 40 points to 16.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 41. Spot cotton prices declined 42 points at 16.18c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 15,000 bales and exports were 10,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 6 to 5 points. There was very little business and without any important change closed at a decline of 8 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 9.22 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures closed unchanged but Empire Cotton deliveries declined 15 to 12 points with March 8.90 and May 8.95.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market continues weak on fear of an anticipated minor reduction in acreage. Owing to the organisation of the Spinners in America and their dissatisfaction with the Farm Board activicity, the trade has been on a systematic rationing. So far the activity of the National Sales Agency is not known but it is presumed the agency will follow the method employed by another organisation in wheat with 20 Million Dollars bidding at loan value. Cheapness of Indian Cotton has reduced the American export and accumulation of stock is creating a bearish feeling. The heavy decline in the price of Silver and other Securities together with no reduction in taxation has reduced the purchasing power of India and China. However, the cheapness of money has substantially improved the prices of securities in England and America. Until more is known of the acreage, market is likely to be irregular.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 16.97 (10.10 a.m.), lowest 16.53 (2-32 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from the New York friends 29th January:—

"Renewed liquidation particularly heavy in March lowered prices practically Government lending level. Textile conditions generally unsatisfactory but should improve soon since stocks finished goods relatively small, general business conditions appear improving. Sentiment seems completely bearish probably indicating bearish factors already discounted."

Norden: "Decline indicates inability Farm Board change fundamental bearish conditions. Rather sell rally."

Hemelryk: "Fears no big decrease cotton acreage."

Hentz: "Market has been under considerable selling pressure. Trade buying less active owing to continued unfavourable trade conditions. Think present decline and heavy liquidation beneficial to advance later on."

Reuter: "Market was very weak on pressure of selling stimulated by unfavourable spot markets and bulls unloading."

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from their Head Office Liverpool —

Demoralized appears likely to go lower.

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 29.

March	16.56—39
May	16.81—40
July	17.04—38
October	17.18—30
December	17.30—27
Middling Spot	16.65—40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 29.

March	16.33—41
May	16.60—41
Middling Spot	16.18—42

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 29.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

March	16.95
May	17.22
July	17.42

New York 11.45 a.m.

March	16.81
May	17.06
July	17.28

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 15,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.10
Scinde Fine	5.35
Scinde Superfine	5.60
Bengal Good	4.85
Bengal Fully Good	5.10
Bengal Fine	5.35
Oomra Good	6.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.40
Oomra Fine	6.70
Broach Fully Good	6.85
Broach Fine	7.10
Broach Superfine	7.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

January	13.73—
March	13.83—
May	14.02—01
July	14.23—
November	14.36—03
January	14.50—03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.40—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Sales on Spperculation 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 30.

Copper, Braziers, £92-1/2.

Yellow Metal, £69.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £18 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £11 7/8

Tin English Ingots, £181 3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £7-10 Jan/Feb. s'ment. Quoted.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton £15-12-6 Feb/Mar. s'ment. Hull. Buyers

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £16-0-0 Feb/Mar. s'ment. Hamburg. Sellers.

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £21-17-6 Jan/Feb. s'ment. Nominal.

Linseed Calcutta ton, £19-15-0 April/May s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata ton, £17-15-0 Jan./Feb. s'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £20-10-0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 38/9 Mar/Apl. delivery. Sellers

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 38/6 May/Aug. delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 29.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality). Spot 10- 5/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 29

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 44 February s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb Cargoes, 44/6 Jan/Feb. s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 45/3 January s'ment. Sellers

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 46 May/June s'ment. Sellers.

STOCKS & SHARES

FAZAL SHARES SOAR HIGH.

Mostly Budly Business

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Following a sharp decline in raw Cotton, mill shares opened quiet. The bulls soon took charge of the Fazal ring and prices after opening at Rs. 473|12 soared high to Rs. 492|8 and the next settlement reached the level of Rs. 497|8. The sensational improvement was engineered with various unfounded rumours of Import duty and the firmness induced short covering in other scrips.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Bombay Dyeing 640; 44; 42; 57; 52; 53.

Century 230; 28; 38; 36.

Colaba 125.

Crescent 68.

Fazul 476; 82; 86, 91; 90; 92; 86; 88.

Indore 333; 35; 32.

Madhowji N. 11.

Nagpur 415; 18.

New Great 135; 33.

Pearl 228; 33; 36.

Simplex N. 39.

Swadeshi 333; 32; 35.

Burma 723; 26; 25.

Hydro 1102; 8.

Tram 133.

Deff. 250; 56; 53; 57; 55; 56-14.

Ord. 50-4; 51-12; 51-6.

Bundi 16-6.

Indian 235; 37; 36.

Katni Ord. 182; 83-2.

Alcock 252; 53.

Bombay Dyeing shares had a sympathetic effect but other shares remained neglected. There was scattered business in Tata Steel shares. Andhra shares improved to Rs. 655 and Powers to Rs. 492|8. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. were done at Rs. 72|12. Imperial Bank shares were placed at Rs. 1290, Union at Rs. 3|1 and Central at Rs. 16|2. Solapur mill shares recovered to Rs. 3230. There was fairly large transfer business and to-morrow the market will remain open till 4 p.m.—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8

Apollo 50, nil 2/12.

Assur Veerji (5) nil 1

Barsi (250) 20y 125.

Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. **165.**

Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.

Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.

Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 653-12

Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.

Bradbury (200) nil 140.

Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20

Central India 100, 417-8.

Century 100 236-4

Colaba Land 125.

Crescent 100 68-12

Fazalbhoy 250 488-12

David 250, nil, 90.

Dawn 250, 455.

E D Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.

Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 87-8

Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60

Elphinstone 100 6

Finlay 100, 10y, 80

Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180

Gokak 100, 145.

Gold Mohur 100 nil 95

Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.

Indian Bleaching etc. 100 5, 83-12

Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 1025

Indore Malwa 100, 335. xd.

Jamshed 250 nil 18.

Jam Ranji Singhji 1.000, 100y 1700.

Kohinoor 140

Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200

Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70.

Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1350.

Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000

Madras United 250 7/81 400

Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 410.

Mathradas 50, nil, 20.

Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40

Minerva 100, nil 75.

Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75

Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 131-4.

New City Bombay 50..

New Great Eastern 200 10y 133-12

Osmanshahi 75 2|4y, 48.

Pearl 250, 236-11.

Phoenix 100, 288-12.

Premier 10, nil, 1-8

Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.

Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52-8.

Simplex 250, 30.

Sholapur 1000, 3205

Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.

Swadeshi 100 335

Tata Mill 25, nil, 22-8.

Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2,250.

Western India Spinning 1.000. 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 50 2 xd. 94.

Baroda 50 0|8 77.

Central 25, 18.

Eastern £5 xd. 78.

Imperial Bank 1290

Imperial Contributory 125 10f 317|8.

Union 5/11 3-1

P & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 8d. xd 16-6

Gwalior Cement 70, 80

Central India Mining 3.

Indian Cement 236-4

Punjab Cement 10, 11-4.

Shahabad Cement 10y, 143-12

Shivrajpur 20 2|1 xd. 11-6.

United Cement 100 6y 54

Katni Ord 183-12

Katni Defd 650

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 767-8

Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 113-115.

Central Provinces 87-8.

Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 94.

Gujarat 100, 2|4|8 79.

Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.

Larkhana 100 1f 89

Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 87.

Mymensingh 100 2|11|61, 86.

Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.

Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 87.

Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82

Sind Light 100 5-7 59.

Tapti Valley xd. 658/12.

Upper Sind 100 nil 78.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 7 8y 120

Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd.. 123/12

Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd. 655

Bombay Tram Ord. 50 133-12.

Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1108-12

Tata Power 1,000 nil, 492-8

Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 142-8.

Poona Electricity 100, 1y. 142-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.

Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.

Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.

Manmad Manufacturing (250) 251/4.

New Berar 500 70y 860.

New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.

New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.

Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bt. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.

Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 33.

Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1750.

Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 8-8.

New India Assurance (10) 18

Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820

Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.

Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, nil 253-12

Attock Oil 1 nil, 15

Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.

Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 177-8.

Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.

Burma F Corporation 725

Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.

Jost Engineering 50 181-4

Kemp 200 15 185

Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.

Scindia Steam 8-8.

Tata Construction xd. 31.

Tata Iron Ord 51-8

Tata Iron Defd 256-14

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 52-12.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.

Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.

Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.

Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10%.

Tata Hydro Def 106.

Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96.

Tata Power 7-1/2 99

Andhra Valley B. 108

Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 131.

Tata 2nd Pref 72-12

Andhra Pref. 947-8.

Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.

Tata Power Pref 1030

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

March close at s 8/8 3/4 d—1 5/8d.

May close at s 9/0 3/4d—1 1/4 d.

July close at s 9/2 1/4 d—1 1/8 d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

March per bushel dol. 1.18 1/4—2 1/2

May per bushel dol. 1.22 7/8—2 1/4

July per bushel dol. 1.24 3/8—2 1/8

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

February 18.90—10

March 18.95—10

WHEAT CABLE

Liverpool market declined on reduced exports Canada and United States.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 29.

T.T. London on Berlin 20.36 1/4.

TT. London on Amsterdam 12.11-1/4.

T.T. London on Brussel s34.93.

T.T. London on Madrid 36 75

T.T. London on Milan 92.99.

T.T. London on Berne 25.20

T.T. London on Paris 123.90.

T.T. London on Prague 164.43.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 30.

	Arrives Bales.	Rae. Rs.
Ujjain	1200	285|95
Indore		245|65
Ratlam	300	290|315
Sennabad	200	255|60
Bir	200	255|60
Buranpur	200	255|60
Amalner	200	245|50
Dhulia	200	245|50
Chopda	100	250|60
Nagpur	300	265|75
Lylapur (Sindh-American)	250	290|305
Lyalpur (Desh)	200	220|25
Onkara	500	295|305
Abhor	300	295|305
Pandianwala	100	
Chandasi	100	240|45
Amraoti	350	245|50
Dhamangaon	200	245|50
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	245|50
Ganga Khed	100	245|50
Bhavaniganj	150	290|300
Mandusar	50	290|300
Jalna	400	245|50
Khamgam	700	250|60
Nanded	150	295|300
	Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	500	250|60
Wardha	500	260|65
Wun	400	260|65
Pandharwada	400	260|65
Yeotmal	400	260|65
Arvi	300	260|65
Latur	400	290|300
Parbhani	200	279|80
Khandesh		240|50
Ahmednagar		240|45
Bijapur		240|50
Bengal U. P.		210|15
Jalgaon		250|55
C. P. No. 2		255|60
Kudchi		260|70
Mathia		225|35
Pachora		245|55
Purna	100	265|75
Karda		250|55
Pandharpur		250|60
Hingolt		245|50
Karanja	400	250|55
Sailu		245|50
Shedbai		245|55
Pandurna		245|55
Kasur (Bengal)		225|30
Kinganghat		250|60
Warora		260|85
Purgaon		245|50
Ranala		245|50
Nandarbar		245|50
Katol		250|60
Vamboria		245|50
Sirpur		255|60
Malkapur		255|30
Sanavad		255|60
Kumpta		285|95
Tirupur Cambodia		350|65
Dhondycha		240|50
Erodol		240|50
Banusal		245|55
Sindhi		260|65
Khirkia		255|60
Ghurji		215|20
Hansi		220|25
Warangam		250|55
Sindurni		250|55
Chalisgaon		250|60
Budhnavar		310|20
Akola		245|50
Khanewal		295|300
Tobataxi		295|300
Aratwalla		295|300
Multan (Sind-American)		295|300
Surgoda		295|300
Nandgaon		245|50
Nimbara		245|50
Nizamabad		245|50
Nimuch		240|45
Nandura		250|55
Puchor		300|10
Dabhol		285|95
Itola		285|95
Sarulaya		285|95
Miyagam		285|95
Palej		285|95
Amod		285|95
Jambusai		285|95
Broach		285|95

Government Securities.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The market for Government Securities ruled quiet throughout the day but towards the close there was improved demand for 3-1/2 per cent. paper. The opening was Rs. 64-15-6 and prices gradually sagged to Rs. 64/12 under scattered selling but later on improved to Rs. 64/15. There exists still short interest and the budli difference is about one anna in favour of longs. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax)	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G P Notes Ready	65 1
do. 17th Feb. Sett.	64 15
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	73 0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89 12
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	76 0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	95 2
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	85 15
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95 4
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	95 5
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	97 0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	102 12
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	103 0
(Income-Tax Free)	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	100 2
do. 17th Feb. Sett.	100 1
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100 0
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100 1
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	100 0
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	101 9
61/2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935	104 2
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931	102 4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Our market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|- per Cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6|14 per Cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Tamatsa Maru Rs. 6|12 per Cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Queda Rs. 6|11|6 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment January Rs. 6-11-6 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 6|14 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 6|15 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April Rs. 7|1|6 per Cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12|3 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 6|14 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

Beet Sugar:—Jan-March Rs. 6|14 per Cwt. F. B. H.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 29.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11½.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.

C & F Calcutta.

Jan/March 10/6 per cwt.

C & F Bombay.

Jan/March 10/7 per cwt

C & F Karachi.

Jan/March 10/7 per cwt.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 7-9/16d Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 29.

Demand Bills	486.25

BULLION.

—:o:—

The Bombay Bullion Association Ltd. Brokers'

Bombay, Jan. 30.

London Ready	20	9	0
London Forward	20	7	0
China opening closed to-day.			
American Cent	44	8	0
Ready	47	10	0
Maha Opening	46	10	0
Maha Closing	46	11	0
Falgoon	46	7	0
Falgoon Closing	46	8	0
Tejimandi.:—			
Maha	0	12	0
Falgoon	1	8	0

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Ready	21	6	3
Maha	21	7	3
Falgoon	21	8	0
N. Manordas	21	9	6
N. City	21	9	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Khandesh	2,732	bales
Central India	2,780	"
Barsi-Nugger	2,338	"
Hyderabad-Gaorani	965	"
Berar	6,136	"
Central Provinces	5,535	"
Dhollera	880	"
N.-W. Provinces	349	"
Rajputana	161	"
Sind-Punjab	2,417	"
Broach	1,236	"
Comptah-Dharwar	381	"
Cotton	25,960	"
Wheat	16,239	cwts.
Linseed	493	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	18	"
Gingellyseeds	343	"
Groundnuts	27,335	"
Castorseeds	1,917	"
Rice	1,469	"
Myrabollams	5,095	"
Cottonseeds	4,949	"
Gram	692	"
Joowar	392	"
Maize	135	"
Barley	602	"
Bajree	3,527	"
Coal	4,438	tons.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 29.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	20- 9/16
Forward	2-7/16

THE SEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Onening Rs. 46/10 Lowest Rs. 46/0/6 Closing Rs. 46/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 48/10 Lowest Rs. 48/ Closing Rs. 48/1

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/2 Lowest Rs. 50/6 Closing Rs. 50/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

	Opening.	Closing
January	8.92	8.94—05
February		8.94—06
March	9.00	9.00—08
April		9.02—08
May	9.11	9.10—08
June		9.11—08
July	9.18	9.17—07
August		9.19—06
September		9.20—05
October	9.21	9.22—05
November		9.23—04
December		9.26—04.
January		9.27—03
Middling Spot		9.23—02

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Following a sharp decline of 40 points at New York, the local market opened at Rs. 290/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was heavy selling by Japanese, option dealers which in conjunction with nervous long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 288/4. Later on better Liverpool opening advices prices recovered and touched the highest 290/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 290/4.
Broach J./A. 299/4.
Oomra Mar. 243/4.
Oomra May 247/8.
Oomra July 253/12.
Bengal Mar. 202/4.
Bengal May 209.
Bengal July 216.
Broach A/M. Highest 290/8.
Broach A/M. Lowest 288/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 30

April	182-70—1.80
July	187.10—1.90

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Bengal 206 March.
Bengal 207 May.
Bengal 214 July.
Broach 290 A./M.
Broach 300 J./A.
Oomra 240 March.
Oomra 247 May.
Oomra 253 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Bengal	211	206	201	195
Sind	216	211	206	200
Punjab	209	204	199	193
Rajputana	211	206	201	195
Broach		z	290	288
Oomra No. 3	247	242	239	234
C. P. No. 1	264	259	256	251
C. P. No. 2	256	251	248	243

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon Old 213
100 Do. Purna Old 194
100 Do. Veraval 235
100 Do. Banusa Old 193
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Hingoli 241/242
200 A. Damodar Dondhucha 234
100 Do. Borad 232 1/2
100 Do. Dhamangaon 244
100 Lavji Meghji Banusa 240
200 Do. Khamgaon 238 1/2
100 Kotak & Co. Arvi 248 1/2
300 Forbes and Co. Manmar 237
100 Colaba Land Malkapur 241

U. S. FARM BOARD BIDDING COTTON.

WILL PRICES REVERT?

It is reported that the U. S. Farm Board is reported bidding 70 points Under March New York delivery for cotton at Houston indicating willingness to buy actual. Farm Board's loaning basis is 16.20 at Houston Market.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Spet. Yester-day.	This year.
Khandesh	2,782	205,969
Central India	2,780	183,969
Barsi and Nagar	2,338	144,219
Hyderabad-Gaorani	965	46,715
Berar	6,136	371,630
Central Provinces	5,535	192,283
Total Oomras	20,536	1,144,907
Dholera	880	48,031
N.-W. Provinces	349	121,234
Rajputana	161	21,650
Sind-Punjab	2,417	101,574
Broach	1,236	45,071
Coompta & Dharwar	381	42,691
Westerns-Northerns	...	13,084
Cocoanada	...	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	6,839
Persian	...	209
American	...	6,360
Egyptian & African	...	31,330
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	...	394
Total	25,960	1,583,433

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

1st Sept. to 23rd Jan.

In-full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	This year.
Europe	5,791	323,766
Japan & China	5,500	481,099
Coast Ports	...	8,693
Up-country by Rail		47,172
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		57,384
Total	11,291	918,114

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

3 Months Discounts 4 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.

One Month 5 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.

Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of money market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent:

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay

Bengal
Mathia
Khandesh
Akola/Kham
Nagpur/War
Barsi/Kurdu
Jalna/Aura
Nagar/Vamb
Purna/Parb
Khandwa/S
Indore/Ujja
Miraj/Sangl
Coompta
Tirupur/Ca

AMUSEMENTS.

Ripon Theatre

(DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LTD.)

Announcement Extraordinary—Expensive, Important Engagement for a Short Season Only.

Commencing, Tuesday February 4th at 9-30 p.m.

THE GREAT

NICOLA
NICOLA
NICOLA

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE

WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN

Supported by his own American Company of International Entertainers.

MOSTLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

Presenting a Gorgeous Review of Magic that was never imagined outside.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS"

The most comprehensive Magic Spectacle.
Ever Presented in Bombay.
THE GREATEST MYSTERY SHOW ON EARTH.
Nothing like it ever attempted.

Reduced Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1 plus Tax
Booking at The Ripon Theatre.

THE RIALTO (Lamington Road.) TO-DAY, FRIDAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

ALSO THE FASTEST TWO-REEL COMEDY TEAM EVER!

The COLLEGIANS

Joyous Exuberance! Fun, Sport and Frolic!

TH CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

More fun and excitement than a circus!

WILLIAM HAINES and JOAN CRAWFORD IN
ETERNAL YOUTH.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
...5, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
Request
WONG.
GRAY
ND
THOMAS
DILLY
...ve, Passion and ...nge!

TO-MORROW
SATURDAY 1st Feb.
will be released
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Latest Production
CINEMA GIRL
Featuring
ERMELINE
AND
PRITHWIRAJ KAPOOR B.A.
A Story of the workers for the uplift of the Silver Screen.
Written and Directed by
B. P. MISRA B.A.
SEE IT AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1/5 7/8 ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 ready and January.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 February.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8, March.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:
Banks Selling T T 135 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133 1/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 111 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 136 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 9/16, 29th inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 30th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 29th inst
London-Paris 123.90 20th inst.
London-Belgium 34.930 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19-1/2 29th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4:4:11-7/4 28th inst., £4:4:11-1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/4 28th inst., 20 9/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 28th inst., 20 7/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 3/4 28th inst., 44 1/2 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 31/32 p.c. 28th inst., 4 p.c. 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 p.c. 28th inst., 4 1/32 p.c. 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 Mos 5 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 30.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29.
Receipts to date 29-1-30	7323000	7812000
Receipts Yesterday 29-1-30	15000	25000
Exports to date 29-1-30	4875000	5570000
Stock Interior Towns 24-1-30	2432000	1119000
Stock at Liverpool 24-1-30	989000	1049000
Visible Supply 24-1-30	5736000	5624000
Quantity in sight 24-1-30	12417000	12332000
Quantity out of sight 24-1-30	8435000	8964000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown
Bombay, Jan. 30

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 555 per ton
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 118 per ton

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE

Bombay, Jan. 30.

The Father of Demand, MERCURY passed through a state of Coma and has now entered into the convalescence period. Impressive resistance likely from now onwards. Do not trust declines. —Sharp, upturns visible. Distribution of old crop nearing completion.

"MAMMON".

ARGENTINE LINSEED CROP.

Latest Government Estimate.

The latest Government estimate of Argentine Linseed crop is 1,400,000 tons against 1,412,000 tons last month and 2,100,000 tons last year.

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP.

—:o:—

Latest Government Estimate.

The Government estimate of the Argentine Wheat Crop is 3,807,000 tons against 4,062,500 tons last month and 8,000,000 tons last year.

COTTON BROKERS' AWAKEN.

Demand Reform In Constitution Of E. I. C. Association.

The following letter addressed by the Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Limited, to the Secretary of the East India Cotton Association Limited, states that the present constitution of the East India Cotton Association is unacceptable. The device of interfering with rights of voting, etc., under the plea of "panels," unknown to Cotton Exchanges of the world has been foisted upon the cotton trade and it is this device which must be done away with. It is gratifying to note that, although late in the day, the Cotton Brokers' Association is now trying to rise to the occasion, but it is necessary to warn them that the vested interests on the other side are so vevry powerful that their mere writing to the East India Cotton Association will not achieve the real object in view. They should have awakened when times out of number the injustice that was done to them brought to their notice through the columns of this paper, but it is really sad that they did not either appreciate or were misled, when at the psychological moment they should have taken a warning and not allowed their rights to be interfered. It is not, however, too late if they follow this up by further constitutional action in the matter.

COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION'S LETTER.

With reference to your letter of the 10th January 1930 I am directed by the Managing Committee of my Association to inform you that they do not see any necessity at this juncture of entering into the details as to how and which clause of the Act XIV of 1922 should be amended. But my Committee place before you the main principles on which the new constitution should be framed.

My Committee are of opinion that no group of members should have any special rights or privileges and as in all the Exchanges of the world and in fairness to all the members of the Association, they, the members, should have full voice in making any by-law or Regulation for the trade or for any other affairs of the Association, which is only possible if the present system of panels and electing representative committee are abolished.

As such they propose that the Constitution of the Association be so framed as to include the following points:—

(1) That the panels and representative committee should be abolished.

(2) That the general meeting of the Association do consist of all the members of the Association who shall be in possession of the general powers.

(3) That every member entitled to vote shall have equal right of voting at every general meeting of the Association and for election of the General Body.

Finally my Committee are of opinion that there are other points which will be presented as soon as the above points are decided.

"PRIESTHOOD MUST GO."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent letter published in "The Chronicle" Mr. Amirudin Salebhai Tyebji showed that he was bent upon eradicating the Dawoodi Bohra priesthood which according to his idea is an idle class and is hampering the progress of the educated Dawoodi Bohras. Sir, I have to remind him of the sacred ceremony of "Misak" by which he has solemnly sworn allegiance to the Mullaji Saheb as high priest of the Dawoodi Bohras whose authority he has now publicly come out to destroy. Mr. Amirudin claims himself to be an educated, enlightened and intelligent person and as such he must know that it is his first and foremost duty to abide by an oath solemnly taken and many times repeated. Sir, he cannot serve two masters at a time. Here, on one hand, is his solemn oath to be faithful to the Mullaji Saheb, the high priest of the Dawoodi Bohras and, on the other hand, he comes forward in public to destroy his holiness's authority by attempting to eradicate the Dawoodi Bohra priesthood. If Mr. Amirudin has the courage of his convictions he must first absolve himself of this oath of allegiance by publicly declaring that he no longer recognizes the Mullaji Sahib as high priest and the Dawoodi Bohra priesthood, and sever his connection with them. He can then join any movement to accomplish his end of eradicating the priest class. He may, however, rest assured that for all his efforts to destroy Dawoodi Bohra priesthood, it will shine and prosper the more because it is founded on truth and truth shall always prevail.

Thanking Sir, for allowing the use of your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

PRO-PRIESTHOOD

"BE PATRIOTS FIRST."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your widely read columns to insert the following by way of a reply to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Your leader on "Be Patriots" proved an eye-sore to our Liberal friends and specially to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Your leader of the 25th on 'To arm-chair critics" will further ruffle his spirits. It is now high time for the Liberals not to play into the hands of bureaucracy and thus to turn enemies of Indian freedom. He claims to be as patriotic as any body, but what are his credentials? Is Sir Chimanlal prepared to give up his practice and join the ranks of Congressmen in case even 75 per cent of what he expects is not fulfilled by the Round Table Conference? It is an humble truth that Mahatmaji is a general of non-violence and correctly reviews every section of grounds he has to travel. Bombay market can be said to suffer nothing when the whole Indian market has suffered so heavily during the British rule of 150 years.

Even with regard to the exchange ratio out of 68 that voted for it, more than half were Indians. Would they admit that they were less patriotic! Please read the signs of the times and allow the nation to reach its goal —Yours, etc.,

V. N. MANIAR.

Rajkot.

"PARAGUAY'S ACCUSATIONS BASELESS."

—:o:—

Bolivia Not In Aggressive Mood.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Geneva.—The Secretary General of the League of Nations has received telegrams from the Bolivian Government asserting that Paraguay's accusations mentioned in the message of January 24 are baseless and declaring that Bolivia does not wish to disturb the peace of South America.—Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL TEST FLIGHT OF R—100.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In the test just completed R-100 flew 3,000 miles carrying 56 passengers. It had seven of the original 22 tons of fuel left which would be sufficient for her to remain in air for another 24 hours Sir Dennistoun Burney, interviewed by Reuter after the flight, said: "We were doing good work all time. I had aboard a designing staff of the Airship Guarantee Company. We were preparing plans for our next airship."—Reuter.

How Borsad Celebrated Independence Day.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Jan. 27.

"Purna Swaraj" day was observed here with great solemnity and enthusiasm. Preparatory meetings of the Congress as well as the Youth League were held in the last week when significance of the observance of the Independence Day according to instructions issued by the Congress was explained to people and particularly the youths.

Scenes reminiscent of Borsad Satyagraha Days of 1925 were witnessed from the commencement of the programme. A procession consisting of prominent citizens members of the Youth League, students and others went round the principal streets of the town in the morning with music and singing of national songs all through the route. Flag Hoisting ceremony was performed by Darbar Gopaldas Desai followed by salutation three times by the entire processionists and restrained cries of "Vande Mataram" and singing of national song, "Never shall the Flag of Bharat Mata lower down."

The whole afternoon was devoted to brisk enrolment of Congress members and hawking of khaddar. The response was befitting the occasion.

At 8 p.m. a largely attended public meeting was held in Bazar Chawk. After singing of national songs in which the audience participated, Darbar Gopaldas Desai read in clear accents and all solemnity the "Purna Swaraj Pratigna" of the Indian National Congress. It was passed amidst applause and cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Gandhiji-ki-jai" The audience again sang the song "Never shall the Flag lower down" The meeting terminated at 10 p.m. amidst deafening cries of "Vande Mataram."

Reports state that about 30 villages of the Borsad Taluka observed the day in like manner.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD NO. B 1067

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of insurance business.

NATIONAL FLAG IN ALIPORE JAIL.

Stir Created In Official Quarters.

SUBASH BOSE AND COMRADES ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

"The Liberty" understands that though Subhas Chandra Bose, Kiransankar Roy, J. M. Das Gupta and others had been recommended special class treatment in jail, they have been given an allowance of nine annas per day for meals. Neither have they been allowed any newspapers.

Nirmal Guha, Printer, of the "Kakori Sarjantra" who had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Nikhil Banerjee convicted in the Dakshineshwar Bombay case and Swadesh Ranjan, convicted in the Arambagh Dacoity case are all being treated as ordinary convicts, says "Liberty".

"The Liberty" also understands that quite a stir has been created in high quarters over the celebration of the Independence Day in the Aliqur Jail. The Superintendant of the Jail is said to be moving heaven and earth to dscover how the national flag could find its way into the jail, his orders being to severely punish whoever may be responsible for bringing it within the jail walls.

"When asked about the matter Subhas Chandra Bose and others' it is reported, took all responsibility upon themselves and told the Superintendent to take any steps he liked.—Free Press.

Subhas And His Comrades.

—:o:—

Unconditional Bail Reqused.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

On the reference made by the Counsel, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee about the granting of bail to Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Kiransankar Roy and ohers, except the four who had accepted conditional bail, Justices Pearson and Patterson opined that after going through the convicting Magistrate's judgment, the accused could not be granted bail unconditionally, pending decision on their appeal.—Free Press.

ADVOCACY OF INDEPENDENCE NOT ILLEGAL.

But No Talk Of Political Amnesty.

GOVT OF INDIA'S POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Fenner Brockway M. P., Secretary of the Independent Labour Party and an ardent champion of Indian cause, who is now in America on a lecture tour, reports a message cabled from United States that Mr. Brockway is including the Indian question in his discourses.

FOOTING OF EQUALITY.

Speaking at Baltimore Mr. Brockway, it is stated, "expressed the hope that the Labour Government might still succeed in finding a basis for discussion of the Indian problem between the Government and Indian leaders on a footing of equality. Mr. Brockway declares that unless the Labour Government succeeded in finding a satisfactory basis there was bound to be an outbreak of violence in India leading to inevitable arrests and the use of aeroplanes and bombs resulting in the development of conflict between India and England of which none can think without a feeling of terror.

INDEPENDENTS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Brockway, the report proceeds, declared "I wish to say definitely that if this struggle materialises the members of the Independent Labour Party will publicly support Indian people in the struggle for self Government."—Free Press Beam Service.

AVOID CONFLICT BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

Mr. Brockway's Appeal To British Govt.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY TO SUPPORT INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

With reference to the report which has appeared in the Indian press that the Government of India have issued instructions for the policy of repression and that there is likely to be arrests in connection with the Independence day, the Free Press reliably learns that there is no basis for the reports.

It is not the intention of the Government of India to treat as illegal the mere advocacy of Independence as political goal. Reports, it appears, are based on the fact that the Government of India consider it necessary to issue instructions to the local authorities that there should be a firm upholding of Law and Order and that all activities calculated to prove incitement to violence or illegal activity, should be taken severe notice of by resort to law.

"It is understood that this is no declaration of a new policy. It is only intended to remove any misconception that might be prevailing due to the talk of political amnesty. It is learnt that the Government of India have decided that under the present circumstances there can be no talk of political amnesty.—Free Press Beam Service.

NO MORE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

—:o:—

G. I. P. Men's Resolve.

(From A Correspondent.)

Damodar Thakersy Hall Parel was packed to its utmost capacity, every inch of the Hall was filled with workers on 28th Jan. 30 when a meeting was called by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to deliver the "message of Manmad General Meeting" Mr. F. J. Ginwala, was in the Chair.

Mr. Ginwala informed the anxious workers that the delegates of the Railwaymen who had gathered at Manmad from all over the line considered the reply of the Agent as most disappointing and unsatisfactory and decided by ballot to declare a one day Strike on 4th February at 7 a.m. and to prolong the same if necessary. The decision taken at Manmad was received with tremendous enthusiasm and a great deal of excitement prevailed in the meeting.

Mr. Ginwala briefly explained the demands of the men and the Agent's reply to the same and said that even after such a reply from the Agent to the most reasonable and minimum demands of the men, if they did not go on strike, then the whole responsibility of their present wretched and servile condition would rest upon their own shoulders.

The National Congress had resolved for complete independence and he, an Independencewalla, would say that India is for Indians; and those who desired to live in India, must be Indians first in their beheaviour, treatment and mode of living and Anglo-Indians, Christians, Parsis, Hindoos or Mahomedans afterwards. He reminded the Agent that the days of exploiting the Indian workers, and maintaining the racial discrimination were gone and gone for good and no true Indian would tolerate such humiliating treatment from any Englishman any longer.

A number of other speakers also spoke supporting a strike.

16 GOANS ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Preventing Friend's Arrest.

—:o:—

The "Statesman" reports how sub-Inspectors N. N. Roy and A. D. Dutta Gupta of Hare Street Police station were injured by a party of Goanese last night, necessitating their removal to hospital while engaged in arresting Mendis who was wanted in connection with a charge at Lahore. Mendes promptly submitted to arrest, but his friends and relatives attacked the subinspectors and head constable with iron bars. Authorities were informed and police party rushed to the spot, rescued the men and arrested sixteen Goanese.

Dr. Sprague & Bank Of England.

—:o:—

TO BE ECONOMIST AND STATISTICAL ADVISER TO GOVERNORS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Rugby.—The Bank of England announces that Doctor Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard University, has consented to take up work shortly to be relinquished by Mr. Stewart who for the past two years has acted as Economist and Statistical Adviser to the Governors of the Bank.

Commenting on the appointment the "Daily Telegraph" says: It indicates not merely that there is to be continuity in the policy of co-operation between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve system, but that the experiment has been a success. Mr. Stewart was at one time head of the statistical division of the Federal Reserve Bank at Washington.—B. O. W

Kumbh Mela Pilgrims.

—:o:—

25 LAKHS TAKE BATH ON AMAVAS DAY

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

About 25 lakhs is the estimate of the crowd of pilgrims who gathered at Allahabad to-day in Kumbh Mela to take bath on account of Amavas, the most important day of the fair. Bathing was conducted almost safely though there were reported to be some casualties among the crowds proceeding to the Ghaut on account of the rush.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

DACCA, Jan. 30.

Special constables are being recruited from among respectable young men to guard the disturbed areas at night with an armed force of volunteers recruited, mostly from University students. The situation is still grave and cases of stabbing and assault continue to be reported. Students' hostels are being vacated, and many residents are removing their famillies from Dacca.

Several Mahomedans were arrested this morning in connection with the fracas in Ganda as a result of which a Hindu received severe injuries. Another man named Harendralal Sarkar was found lying unconscious with marks of injury on his head. He was removed to hospital in a critical condition While passing by the local bazar on bicycle, a Hindu student was attacked by a Muslim mob. All educational institutions have been closed "sine die."

A large number of Hindus and Muslims were arrested last night.

The Peace Committee is at work and at its instance Ward Committees have been formed.

Volunteers patrolled the streets in the disturbed areas, last night.—A. P.

PESHAWAR CITY, Jan. 30.

Nadir Khan in a recent proclamation has ordered "Khatam" (reading from beginning to end) of Holy Koran in all Juma Masjids during the ensuing "Ramzan" fixing various rewards for the respective Mullahs.—A. P.

Three Killed And Several Injured.

—:o:—

Collision Between Pilot And Good Train.

BHOWRAH, Jan. 30.

At about 25 minutes past one on 30-1-30, while Jamadoba pilot was passing through Bhowrah Block Hut, it was collided into by a Down Bhaga goods train. Both the engines were derailed and badly damaged. Fifteen waggons and one crane were damaged and telescoped.

The engine crews of both trains were injured as well as both guards and two colliery porters and three persons, Rameswar Dass and Brijnandan Tewari and someone not yet identified, were killed. One line is expected to be cleared by 6 p. m. to-day and the other by midnight on January 31st.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Calcutta.—Hon. Lady Jackson presided at the prize distribution of Sakkawat Memorial Girls School on Tuesday afternoon.—A. P.

Delhi.—Lady Irwin closed the Health and Baby Week on Tuesday afternoon.

Sir John Thompson said that the attendance during the purdah week was a record one. If attendance was the index of public interest, and public interest was index of health, then the Exhibition had been a great success.—A. P.

Madras.—A garden party was given on Tuesday evening by Mr. Mahomed Hasham Fakir Mahomed Sait on the lawns of his residence, "Mubarak Mahal." Egmore in honour of the wedding of his niece with Mr. Ahmed, son of Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Kt., of Poona, Member of the Council of State.—A. P.

Rajhamundry.—The Ninth Andhra Students' Conference which had to be postponed on account of the conviction and sentence of Sjt. Subhas Bose who was to have presided over it, will now be held at Rajahmundry on the 8th and 9th of February. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will preside.—Free Press.

Madras.—The Madras District Liberal League is preparing a memorandum from the standpoint of the Liberals on the Independence Day resolution and the statements and implications contained therein. The memorandum is expected to be published shortly.—Free Press.

Erode.—Eswaran, an Adhi-Dravida who was convicted for entering a temple and fined Rs. 60 was released yesterday, the fine being paid on his behalf by a depressed class M.L.C. Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu has issued an appeal for helping the Erode Temple Entry fighters.—Free Press.

Madras.—The Police carried out a raid on a gambling den in a village near Udumalpet in Coimbatore District and seized Rs. 900.—Free Press.

London Jan. 30.—Lady Reading's condition is causing anxiety.—Reuter.

Malta.—The flying boat "Iris" has abandoned its service flight to the East. She will return to England when the weather is favourable.—Reuter.

With a view to encourage physical culture and promote physical development of girls and women an Association for Physical Culture of Girls and Women has been formed at Nagpur.

New Delhi.—At a meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee held yesterday, a sub-Committee was formed with Rev. Chatterjee, Deshabandhu, Hafiz Abdul Aziz and Asaf Ali to investigate the begger problem.—Free Press.

Madras.—The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. H. G. Stokes as Member of the Madras Executive Council in succession to Sir T. E. Moir.—A. P.

Pondicherry.—The French aviators Girier and Weiss have arrived here. They will be staying till Sunday (2nd February).—A. P.

New Delhi.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the promotion of the following Captains to the honorary rank of Major in Army:—Nawab of Palanpur, Raja of Baria, Kunwar Amarjit Singh of Kapurthala and Raja of Tehri.—A. P.

NATIONALISTS' DISILLUSIONMENT.

What Dr. Alam Thinks.

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

In a Press interview Dr. Mohammad Alam says:—

The Viceroy's speech is as disappointing as I expected it to be. It is therefore no surprise for me and I even disagree with Mr. Kelkar that the speech did not convey us further than before. It must have helped in disillusioning those who were still breathing in the hypnotised atmosphere of the charm for the Round Table Conference. I feel greater disappointment in the statement issued by the Nationalist Party of the Legislative Assembly than in Viceroy's speech itself which as I have said was short of my expectations. The Nationalist Party seems to have realised the true value of the distinction made in the speech between a journey and its end, but notwithstanding this its members continue to insist upon expression of the view that the solution of the present difficulty lies in the early establishment of the Dominion Status.—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT AGRA.

—:o:—

National Flag On Walls Of Fort.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Jan. 30.

The Independence Day celebrated in all seven Tehsils of Agra District at about fifty places. Somebody fixed the national flag on the wall of the Agra Fort. On Wednesday Messrs. John and Paliwal addressed a mass meeting of over 6,000 Kisans at Usmanpur (Etmadpur Tehsil) emphasising the necessity of Kisan Sangthan Mr. Paliwal said every Kisan and every village must have a Kisan Sabha. Hundreds of Kisans walked ten to fifteen miles to attend the meeting.

MR. SEN GUPTA LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Mayor J. M. Sen Gupta accompanied by his wife sails for Singapore to-morrow undertaking sea voyage under medical advice.

STRAY CASES OF ASSAULTS

—:o:—

Several Arrests Made.

DACCA, Jan. 29.

Two Mahomedans were fatally stabbed last night, one near Northbrook Hall, and the other in Malitolla. Yesterday was practically quiet, but stray cases of assaults took place in different parts of the town late in the evening. A few Muslim shops in Armanitolla have been destroyed by fire, while two Hindus were severely assaulted in this locality as well as in South Maisandi. Both have been admitted into hospital. Armed constables continue to patrol the streets and armed pickets are still stationed in the disturbed areas.

TEACHER AND UNION PRESIDENT INJURED.

The latest reports state that there have been several cases of stabbing and assault thoroughout the town, and among others, Mr. P. Ganguly, Teacher of Medicine, Dacca Medical School, and the Hindu President of the Bangan Union Board have received severe injuries. The majority of the victims are Muslims. All shops are closed and the streets are mostly deserted. A number of arrests have been made.—A. P.

"GRAVE SITUATION."

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, New Delhi, has received a telegram from the Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Dacca, about the situation there in the course of which it is stated: "The situation is grave as stabbing and assaults continue. The majority of the injured are Hindus. Peace conference is helpless."—A. P.

IF NAVAL CONFERENCE SUCCEEDS.

Move For A Worldwide Treaty.

TONNAGE PROBLEM BEFORE PLENARY SESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Rugby.—Signs of progress could be discerned in the cautiously worded communiques issued after different meetings held yesterday between delegates to the Naval Conference and these are likely to be more clearly defined at the public plenary session to-morrow morning. The probability is that proceedings will then be opened by a short statement by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as the Conference President and delegates of different Powers are expected to define their views on different means, whereby naval limitation can be achieved. Broadly stated, the British thesis is the limitation by categories with ratios between the Powers. The French method is by estimating the global tonnage with provisions for transfer from category to category and the Italian delegation advocate the maximum tonnage with the ratios in categories.

INTIMACY ACHIEVED.

The delegates in the course of the discussions of the last week, touched constantly upon these thesis, and as Mr. Stimson in a broadcast speech said of his colleagues from other countries: "We now know their problems and their points of view with intimacy that was impossible before."

One specific item of business at to-morrow's Conference will be the appointment of a Committee to continue formally what the delegates have hitherto informally done, namely, consideration of the methods and defining the order in which the Conference shall proceed with its work. The general impression is that this Committee will consist of two representatives from each delegation.

This morning the British delegates attended the usual early Cabinet Council.

ITALY'S NEEDS.

At the dinner given in London last night in honour of Naval Conference delegates, Signor Grandi, head of the Italian Delegation, spoke of Italy's needs of a long period of peace in which to carry out a vast programme of the work laid down by Signor Mussolini.

MAKING A WORLDWIDE TREATY.

Lord Grey and Mr. Henderson also spoke. The Foreign Secretary spoke: "Every body is well aware that if the Conference succeeds we shall go forward to the Preparatory Commission at Geneva to make a world-wide treaty. If, on the other side, the Conference should fail, who can foretell the consequences that might ensue? But I refuse even to contemplate the thought of failure." He added it was in that spirit that the Conference would act, and it was for that reason he was confident of its success.—B. O. W.

VIRTUAL AGREEMENT ON TONNAGE ?

—:o:—

By British & French Delegates.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is learned from authoritative French circles, to-night, that the French and British delegations have arrived at a compromise and reached a virtual agreement on the fundamental issue of limitation by the global tonnage or categories, which, it is expected, will be the principal subject of discussion at to-morrow's plenary meeting.—Reuter.

NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR 1929.

—:o:—

The Deletions

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In the Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Alexander stated that the Naval programme for 1929 as approved by Parliament consisted of three cruisers, one armed with eight-inch-gun, one flotilla leader, eight destroyers, six submarines, one net layer and six sloops. Two cruisers, including eight inch-gun ship, four destroyers, net layer, two sloops and three submarines had been deleted from the programme. The decision in regard to proceeding with the remaining three submarines would be taken after the London Conference.—Reuter.

PLENARY SESSION ADJOURNS.

—:o:—

Britain Agrees With U. S. & Japan.

LONDON, Jan. 30

The plenary session of the naval conference adjourned after carrying Mr. Stimson's proposal to appoint to committee to consider the questions of the method and procedure included in the agenda. It is understood that the Conference is within a measurable distance of the solution of the problem of the method which has hitherto divided it. Mr. Alexander stated that Britain completely agreed with the United States and Japan. Britain was fully prepared to consider some system of the transference of tonnage, provided it applied only to the less powerful type of ships.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED.

—:o:—

Premier On Its Functions.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Rugby.—The following announcement was made by the Premier recently in the House of Commons: A Treasury minute is issued regarding the establishment of the Economic Advisory Council. The purpose of the Council is to advise Government in economic matters. It will make a continuous study of developments in trade and industry and in the use of national and imperial resources, effects of legislation and fiscal policy at home and abroad and all aspects of national, Imperial and International economy with a bearing on the prosperity of the country. Chairman will be the Premier. The Council will take over and expand the functions of the existing Committee of Civil Research. Members of the Council will be the Chancellor of Exchequer, the Minister in charge of the Unemployment problem, the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. There will also be as members other persons chosen by reason of their special knowledge and experience in industry and economics. The Council may invite inquiries into and advise upon any subject falling within its scope including the proposals for legislation. Its report and work will be confidential and unless the Council advises the Premier otherwise, any action arising out of them will be taken on the sole responsibility of Government.—B. O. W.

Rugby—Dr. Shiels, Under-Secretary for Colonies, stated in the Commons that a preliminary agreement regarding the Dead Sea Concession which has signed last May had since been completed and the deed was signed on January 1 granting to the Palestine Potash Company formed by Mr. Navomeysky and Major Tulloch.—B. O. W.

Rugby—Air ship R-100 returned to Mooringmast at Gardington at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon cruising lasting over fifty hours, Major Scott, Commanding Officer, said: "During our flight we flew at average of fifty miles an hour and [illegible] distance equal to [illegible]—B. O. W.

Cape Town. [illegible] bade farewell [illegible] who reparted [illegible] Limited" South [illegible] press on firs[illegible] journey to B[illegible] burg, Bulawa[illegible] Reuter.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 5.

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Trade & Engineering Supplement

(Issued Weekly.)

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IN THIS ISSUE

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER:
NEW OFFICE BEARERS.
VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT IN GONDAL.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
A ROBOT DOG.
A PROGRESSIVE INSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CROPS.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

BROKERS AND POLITICIANS.

They are at it again, these brokers and these politicians, now in the service of capitalism. One set is alarmed that the values of investments are going down, from any cause it be, and at once they fasten it on the recent events. The other set at once takes advantage and warns the public against any developments. "You will lose your bread, and you will never have butter," they cry out in season and out of season. But what will be the benefit of all this sort of talk? Will the trades prosper, will industry attract more capital? Then why create the needless panic?

* * * * *

The "Chronicler" does not interest himself in politics excepting so far as they affect business. But he cannot ignore the facts. Realities have to be faced, if not today, then to-morrow. The political situation is there. It is the surging of the masses after an ideal. It is not the sudden storm on a stock exchange set up by a vague rumour and settled down by another equally absurd. It is the awakening of the millions. They are not fighting for the turnover of one day's transactions, not even of one month's dealings. They believe they are out for the bread of generations to come and they will continue their struggle till they are satisfied.

* * * * *

WHY THE PANIC?

—:o:—

Even the heaviest drop in the price of securities, or the market quotations, to speak more correctly, will not check them.

A few men here and a few more men there may seek after money, the profits of the day. But humanity as a whole seeks after ideals. There is no repressing them. Much less can they be frightened away from their task by bazar panics and the manipulation of stock values. Then why are these brokers perturbed and anxious, when they know that such conduct will only make their exploiting and patronising allies the more jubilant? Let them go on with the business as usual. Tirades against movements which the man who only thinks in terms of trade understands but little will be of no avail.

* * * * *

Let us businessmen have a little of robust optimism. The situation is there. We cannot pre-

(Continued on page 8.)

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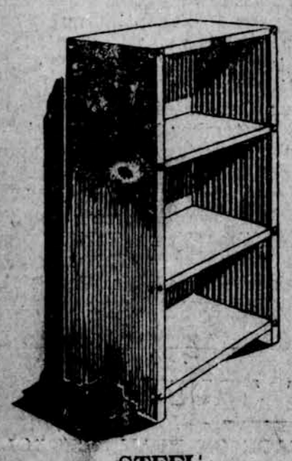

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THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

New Office Bearers.

MR. HOOSEINBHOY ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE, M. L. C.

PRESIDENT, INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER, BOMBAY.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has elected Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee & Co., as President for the year 1930. Educated at the New High School, Bombay, Mr. Lalljee has not only been a prominent businessman, but has also identified himself whole-heartedly in public work, being an elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for over 17 years, as is evidenced by the numerous Committees on which he has served in addition to this work and attendance at the Bombay Legislative Council. During the recent tour of the Royal Commission on Labour, Mr. Lalljee was co-opted as an Assistant Commissioner. He has also served as member of several Committees appointed by the Governments of India and of Bombay, including the All-India Income Tax Committee, the Excise Committee, Rent Act Committee, Standing Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department, and the Prohibition and the Taxation Committees.

The varied life of Mr. Hooseinbhoy and an account of his active career can best be read by following the history of the long established firm of which he is a partner. His name being inextricably associated with the fortunes of the firm, the accompanying historical retrospect of the business activities of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and Company give a proper insight into the capacity and and enterprise of Mr. Hooseinbhoy himself. One of the biggest of the success of the firm is the huge Salt Works started at Aden at the instance of Mr. Hooseinbhoy who supervises the sales, chartering and general conduct of the business. In 1908 Government granted to them a lease of 1,000 acres of land for a term of sixty years and the works which were erected there began by turning out 25,000 tons of Salt per annum, which has by now increased to 70,000 Tons. Up-to-date machinery is used for crushing Salt which is shipped monthly in specially chartered steamers to Calcutta, Chittagong, Rangoon and Singapore. A still further addition was made in the operations of the firm in 1910, when they obtained the Managing Agency of of the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Mills situated at Tardeo, Bombay, in which there are 36,000 Spindles and 700 Looms.

Manufacturing of Matches attracted the attention of the firm and a Factory known as the Andheri Match Factory was started in the year 1924. As the concern prospered and as the quality reached a high standard, it had to be extended with the addition of modern machinery to meet the increasing demands from all parts of India. The firm are agents of several Insurance Companies, being Chief Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., and are also Members of the Bengal and Aden Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Hooseinbhoy is the Vice-President of the British In-

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalje..

dian Colonial Indian Merchants' Association, President of the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association, and also a Director of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Arab Steamship Co. Ltd.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee is a prominent Member of the Khoja Shia Ishnashri Jamat whose President is his old father, and their family is held in a very high esteem by the community. He is also a Trustee of the Abdoolabhoy Lalljee Charities Trust of over one lac of Rupees which his father Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee has made for helping Students and widows.

MR. BEHRAM N. KARANJIA.

VICE-PRESIDENT, INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER, BOMBAY.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia is a well-known silk merchant doing extensive business in India, having branches and agencies in Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi. He is also a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the Town and Island of Bombay and the whole of Salsette

He commenced business in the year 1893, dealing in various commodities, particularly in raw silk, silk piece goods, cotton and cotton piece goods ivory, sandalwood, glass bangles, pearls &c., &c., with China, Japan and Europe. He has travelled to China and Japan to develop the firm's business in China and to open new offices in Ja-

Mr. Beramji N. Karanjia.

pan and Rangoon in Burma in the year 1898.

Till 1903 his firm was styled as Messrs. Merwanji Sheriarji & Co., but in that year it was dissolved and was styled as Messrs M N. Gobhai & Coy. The activities of this firm progressed rapidly under the guidance of Gobhai and Mr. Karanjia In the year 1919 the concern was converted into a public limited liability concern with a nominal capital of Rs. one crore In the year 1911 Mr. Karanjia went to Europe and opened business connections with Manchester, France and Switzerland. The business of the present firm is so extensive that it pays annually to the Government of India at an average of about Rs. twenty lacs per year as import customs duty. He has been to China, Indo-China and Japan again the year 1923 to further the business of the firm.

Mr. Karanjia has been elected President of the Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association three times. He was instrumental in bringing to the knowledge of the Government of India and exposing the malpractices in connection with the imports of silk, piece goods, sugar, cigar and cigarrettes, matches and other heavy dutiable articles from foreign countries via Kathiawar States. He also exposed the heavy smuggling of silk piece goods via the Siam-Burma land frontier. This extensive propaganda carried on by Mr. Karanjia was at great personal sacrifice. commencing from the year 1923 to 1927 and a hard fight was put up in this connection when the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member to the Government of India was in Bombay, which resulted in levying a customs cordon at Viramgaum.

Mr. Karanjia's activities in public life have been many, especially during the period of war. In the year 1913 he was appointed a member of the committee to collect funds to celebrate Lord Hardinge's Birthday. During the period of 1915 to 1919 he was Honorary Secretary for the "A" Ward in connection with all the War Loan Committees as well as Food Control Committee. In the year 1917 Lord and Lady Willingdon visited Mr. Karanjia's office in this connection in Bazar Gate Street, where a meeting was held to discuss the details of the War Loan. In the year 1917 a fund was started by the Red Cross Society called "Our Day" and he worked as Honorary Secretary and collected a sum of about seven lacs. In the year 1921 he worked as Honorary Secretary during the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales when a fair was held called the "People's Fair". He has been nominated Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee since the year 1922 continuously. In the year 1922 he was awarded the "Kaiser-I-Hind" Medal and certificate of Merit from the Governor General in Council. Since last September he is the Joint Honorary Secretary of H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund which stands to-day Rs. 5,90,000. He also gave important evidence before the Cotton Tariff Commission in the year 1926 under the Presidentship of Mr. Frank Noyce (now Sir Frank Noyce).

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN WHARFAGE ON BULK PETROL.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 28th January 1930, the following were the main items of business disposed of:—

A Government Notification appointing Brigadier. E.M.S. Charles, C.M.G., D.S.O., a member of the Board of Trustees was recorded.

Tenders from British and Indian Firms for the supply of rails and fishplates for renewals on the B.P.T. Railway were considered and the lowest tender, that of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., was accepted.

In view of the continuous expansion in volume of importations of bulk petrol and in pursuance of the Trustees' undertakng to sanction progressive reductions in the wharfage on this commodity, in proportion to the increased receipts, until a normal rate of wharfage is applicable, it was decided, subject to the sanction of Government to the necessary amendment of the Bunders Scale of Rates, to reduce the wharfage rate from 9 pies to 6 pies per gallon with effct from 1st April 1930.

Since the opening of the Pao bulk oil pier in 1922 the imports of bulk petrol have risen from 4 million to some 18 million gallons and the estimate for next year is 24 million gallons. Including the present reduction wharfage has been progressively reduced from 18 pies to 6 pies per gallon.

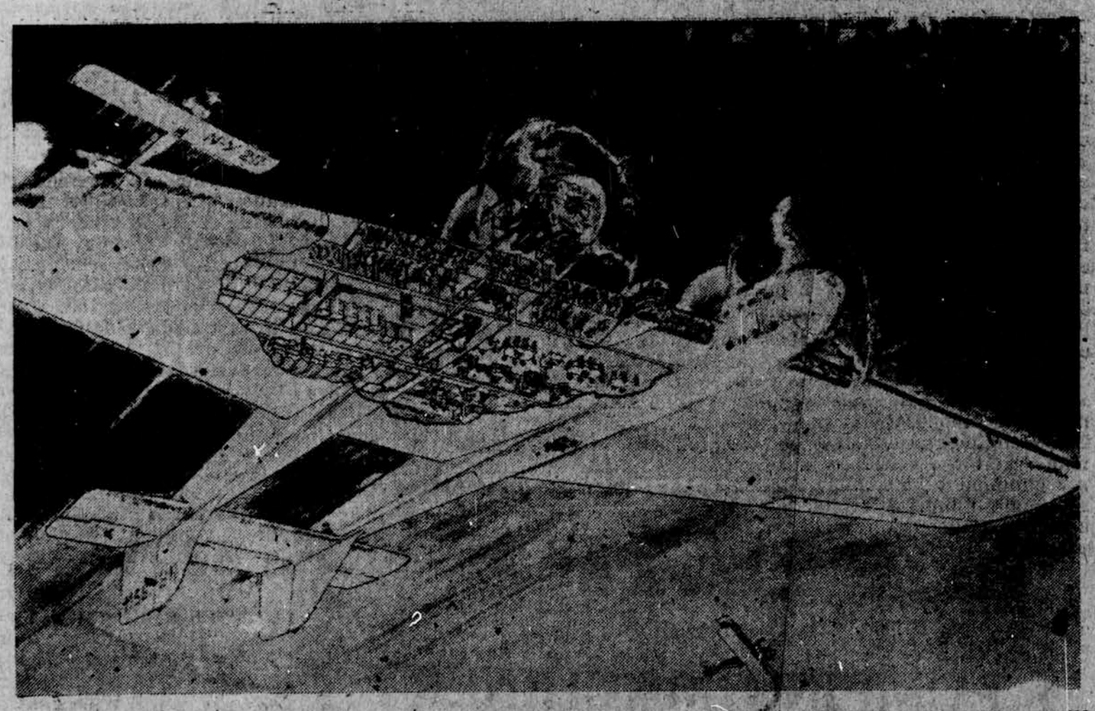
Consequent on a reduction in the dredging operations, necessitating the lay-up of certain vessels of the dredging fleet, the Board sanctioned a revision of the scheduled staff to correspond with the reduced number of vessels in commission. It was further decided to dispose forthwith of one dredger and three hopper barges which are surplus to requirements.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT IN THE GONDAL STATE.

One who knows, the woeful state of sanitation in villages will at once realise the urgent need of remedying the conditions. It is therefore with special interest we mention the work done to this end in the Gondal State. His Highness, has studied the whole question personally and as a result the improvement work has been begun in various directions. Fixed and low assessment of land has given fresh life to the villages of the State and an agricultural system of communications put blood and flesh into them. The improvement of the padars and the village itself has been taken in hand. Under this scheme every village will have a primary school and a police chowki, and aveda and a chora. The photos reproduced here show a typical school and a village gate-way. It is seen that the villagers are very proud of these structures and are found to make their houses and streets better and worthier so that their village may match with these buildings. The school building provides an area of 12 sq. ft. and sometimes more to every pupil and a larger window area and greater cubic space than required by the ordinary standards of school sanitation. This is possible because the buildings are designed both from the utilitarian and aesthetic points of view. The cost of the scheme will be, when completed, Rs. 30,000 for a small village to Rs. 1,00,000 for a large one.

VILLAGE GATEWAY AT CH ORDI, GONDAL STATE.

A PRIMARY VILLAGE SCHOOL, GONDAL STATE.



An ambitious American scheme for the construction of the world's largest aeroplanes, with wing-span of 262 ft. and a gross weight of 145,000 lb.: A drawing, cut away diagrammatically to indicate the passenger accommodation, of the projected "Christmas" monoplane, placed for comparison alongside an aeroplane of ordinary size (in the right foreground).—Courtesy, "The Graphic."

—:o:—

DETERMINATION OF FRESHNESS OF MILK.

—:o:—

Voitkevich remarks that the determination of the acidity of milk is a very imperfect method of showing its age. Very irregular results were obtained from milk that had been held at comparatively low temperatures (under 10deg) as proteolytic bacteria overgrew the lactic acid organism. The alcohol test proved better for this purpose as it is dependent not only on the development of acidity but also on products produced by the proteolytic bacteria. Testing of milk by heating to boiling proved to be equally valuable, but it is not very sensitive. Increase in sensitiveness in the boiling test was secured by the addition of a measured amount of acid of known strength. This hastens coagulation on boiling and the type of this change indicates the amount of development of bacteria. Control eppperiments with the acid-boiling test, as well as tests made by the inoculation of milk with pure cultures of various bacteria, and on uninoculated market milk, showed the usefulness of this test. It is more sensitive than the alcohol test of ordinary acidity determination. Its use on fresh milk drawn from individual cows shows that milk of individual animals gives an approximately constant result during normal lactation when tested in this way. A deviation is observed only during the colostral period.

—:o:—

CONCRETE IMPROVED BY SOAP.

—:o:—

The beneficial influence of soap as a water-proofing material for concrete has of late received considerable attention in Great Britain. A small quantity of soap, amounting to 0.05 per cent. of the weight of the concrete, is enough for the purpose. This amount of soap imparts impenetrability to the concrete by virtue of its colloidal swelling in the pores on the surface of the concrete. There are certain tips in the preparation of the concrete itself; firstly, the concrete should not be allowed to dry too quickly and it should be kept damp for at least seven days. This assures any weakening effect on the concrete, the usual increase of strength being observed after drying. Also the usual precautions should be taken to prevent cracking as the soap is not effective in preventing the ingress of water through cracks. The greatest advantage derived from this method of water proofing is that a block of plain concrete wet on one side expands and gives rise to internal stresses which tend to diminish its strength. But the addition of soap, preventing the admission of water, provides a good guarantee against this weakening from wetting.

—:o:—

SITARAM SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

—:o:—

The directors' report of the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Company of Madras for the year ending August 16, 1929, show a nett profit of nearly Rs. 1,89,000 as compared with just over Rs. 1,07,000 in the previous year. After allocations to depreciation of electric and other plant and machinery, also buildings, and after placing Rs. 27,000 to Reserve Fund, a dividend of 8 per cent. is recommended. A bonus to the staff and operatives is also recommended, and the carry forward is about Rs. 1,000 higher than the amount brought in.

MACHINERY, PROCESSES & APPLIANCES.

INDIVIDUAL MOTOR CHAIN DRIVE OF FLAT CARDS

The advantages and disadvantages of group, semi group and individual motor drives in the card room of a cotton mill are the same as in the case of the other departments. In the case of a change over from group shaft to individual drive the cost is high, but in the case of a new installation it is not so high. And there are special difficulties in the individual drives of flat cards because of the alterations necessary for the periodic operations of stripping and of fast and slow grinding.

Messrs. Howard and Bullough Ld. are now manufacturing a patented individual motor chain drive of flat cards in which they apply a special motor to drive the card by a chain with increased facility for the work of the operative and grinder.

The overhead spaces are left clear, with no flapping belts, giving a better atmosphere, fewer accidents, cleaner production, elimination of air currents and stray electricity, better light and less noise. By means of the positive drive some additional production can be obtained. Also the arrangement is such that there is some flexibility in the system and new cards can be accommodated with ease.

The motor is placed under the feed plate, and drives the card cylinder by a bush roller chain through a centrifugal clutch which comprises a resilient coupling. The machine is thus narrower than when with the usual belt pulleys; and the centrifugal coupling on the motor shaft ensures a steady acceleration in starting up. The chain wheel runs slow on the cylinder shaft, but carries a clutch which is engaged for normal driving of the cylinder. The various organs of the card are driven from the cylinder in the usual way. For stripping, fast grinding and slow grinding there are special arrangements made, so that the machine can perform all these operations with the greatest ease.

THE "ECONOMIC" CHULA.

The economy of fuel requires special care in Bombay. At the same time, considerable precautions have to be taken against stoves which have resulted in a large number of mortalities. Among the causes of waste are the use of separate arrangements to cook food and to heat water, employment of thick walled vessels and the desultory ways of cooking. The "Economic" Chula of the Domestic Economy Co., of Bombay, is a successful attempt to overcome all these difficulties. By its use, food can be cooked and water beated at one and the same time. It burns either charcoal or firewood, and it can be also easily adopted to Electricity, Gas or even the primus stove. It requires practically no maintenance charges. It cooks by direct heat, radiation and by steam.

The "Economic" Chula consists of a copper jacket surrounding a fire box and below is a box of tin to warm up things. The food for cooking can be placed on the fire box, while the copper jacket is filled with water for boiling. As the water is heated it can be drained off by a pipe. In larger sizes of the Chula there are more than one fire-box and copper jacket. The workmanship needs no recommendation as it is by no less a firm of engineers than Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld., of Bombay, the sole and patent rights being held by the Domestic Economy Company of Dalal Street.

The art of good cooking requires that the vitamines should not be destroyed. The direct fire should only break the shell of the grain or separate the fibres of meat. But the final cooking should be finished by radiated heat or steam. It is in these advantages that the Economic Chula scores.

COMMERCE BY MICROPHONE.

Broadcasting is now so firmly established in Europe that it is not surprising to learn that the radio industry is in a very flourishing state. The total number of licence holders in Great Britain is rapidly reaching the three million mark, and the British Broadcasting Corporation, which is now a national institution, is developing and expanding every day. All the British stations are linked with telephone cables to each other and to the chief cities of Europe, enabling them to broadcast to their listeners, concerts from all over the continent.

These "land-line" relays have hitherto only been adopted by the various broadcasting stations, but recently a British radio company utilised the Post Office telephone lines for a novel and effective relay to inaugurate their sales campaign for the coming season. The occasion was the trade luncheon given by the Mullard Wireless Service Co. Ltd. to the leading wholesalers throughout the British Isles. In order to permit as many factors as possible to take part, luncheons were given simultaneously in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle and Bristol.

Unknown to their guests, the Mullard Wireless Service Company, in co-operation with Post Office engineers, installed a microphone and the necessary amplifying equipment in London, where the main luncheon was to take place, and linked up with the six provincial cities by telephone cable. In each of the remaining cities loudspeaker equipment was installed, and the luncheons were so timed that all the guests reached the coffee stage together. The chairman in London rose and proposed the toast to the King, and simultaneously his guests all over the country rose with him and drank to His Majesty's health. The speeches followed, and by means of the loudspeakers the provincial guests were able to hear of the Company's policy for the new session, as outlined by the chairman in London. The speeches had to be sent over nearly 2,000 miles of telephone line, and through a net work of telephone exchanges and repeater stations. In spite of all these complications, the speeches were heard with perfect clarity.

It is interesting to note that the designing of the amplifiers, their erection, installation and testout with London was carried out in less than four days before the Luncheon took place. This is probably a record in installing a relay system of such size and reflects great credit on the engineers of the Mullard Company and of the General Post Office.

THE TECHNIQUE.

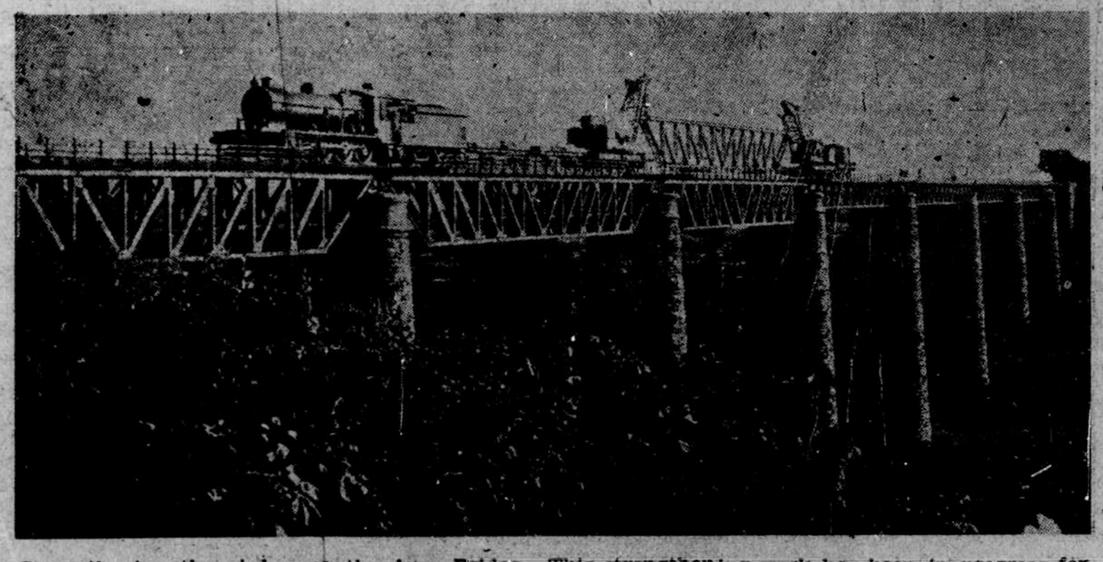
The following technical description will be of interest to our readers:—

The main amplifier and microphone were installed in Frascati's Restaurant, London, and connected by the G. P. O. trunk lines to the six provincial cities, where further amplifiers were used to build up the speech currents to a value sufficiently large to operate the speakers.

The London equipment consisted of a three stage microphone amplifier and six special output stages. Mullard P. M. Valves (P. M. 5 X., P.M. 6D., and P. M. 256) transformer coupled, were used in the microphone amplifier, the output of which was fed to the grids of six Mullard D.F.A. 9 Valves, forming the output stages. Each of these output valves fed a G.P.O. trunk line to every city through a choke and transformer, the choke being used to avoid saturation of the transformer primary. Standard Mullard "Permacore" transformers were used throughout for intervalve coupling.

At each of the provincial centres a further amplifier was installed, consisting of a Mullard P.M. 6D valve, transformer coupled to a D.F.A. 9, the output from which was choked fed to two Mullard type "H" Pure Music Speakers in parallel.

To prevent overloading, eight colume controls were used in the first implifier; one across the secondary of the microphone transformer ,one across the secondary of the first intervalve transformer, and one across the primary of each output transformer The amplifiers used between the trunkn lines and the speakers had one volume control, across the secondary of the intervalve transformer.



Strengthening the girders on the Anas Bridge. This strengthening work has been in progress for some years and many of the bridges on the main line have now been brought up to the strength required to carry the modern increased axle loads.—Courtesy: B. B. & C. I. Annual.

"HOW MACHINERY SELLS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Trade & Engineering Supplement.

Sir,—This is an answer to your correspondent whose letter appears under the signature of "A Salesman" in your issue of the 17th instant. Evidently his impressions and suggestions will cause a great deal of harm to the large Machinery dealers—Agricultural and Industrial. Had it not been for brokers and commission agents, sales would not only have slumped down to extraordinary degree but stocks would not have moved in the manner as they are. Every line in the market is experiencing a lot of difficulties. Enquiries are few, and sales are little, and whatever it is in the machinery line, it is not because the broker palms off rebuilt machinery by his clever salesmanship or looks to the maximum brokerage, but actually this trade is now widely distributed so much so that people are in a position to buy their requirements in nearabout centres to their own localities. This is one cause, and secondly the shortage of liquid cash and other circumstances controlling the sales are up against large movements. This is the honest experience of the writer.

There are small Agents, Brokers and other allied forces; some style themselves as firms. This is true, and in fact, these small dealers mostly purchase their requirements from big firms who import direct, or connect the Upcountry customers to reputable firms. It is their job to get the right type of machinery so that they may exist in the trade. In fact, they are the pillars of business. Big firms welcome their services whether they are brokers of small means or those who style themselves as firms, What is wanted now is not slinging mud upon these honest and hardworking brokers but the revival of general trade.

The correspondent's sales experience is a matter of question and also the class of goods he sells and whether he thinks he should get the whole bread for himself. Let him come out with his address and he would be convinced with facts and figures.

An Enquiry Bureau would be a farce, unless there is an expert staff. Why not advertise your machinery in the best way in several mediums, follow the results with a first class salesmanship backed with goods of right quality.

—Yours, Etc.,
S. TRIMLAY.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 30.

EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO.,

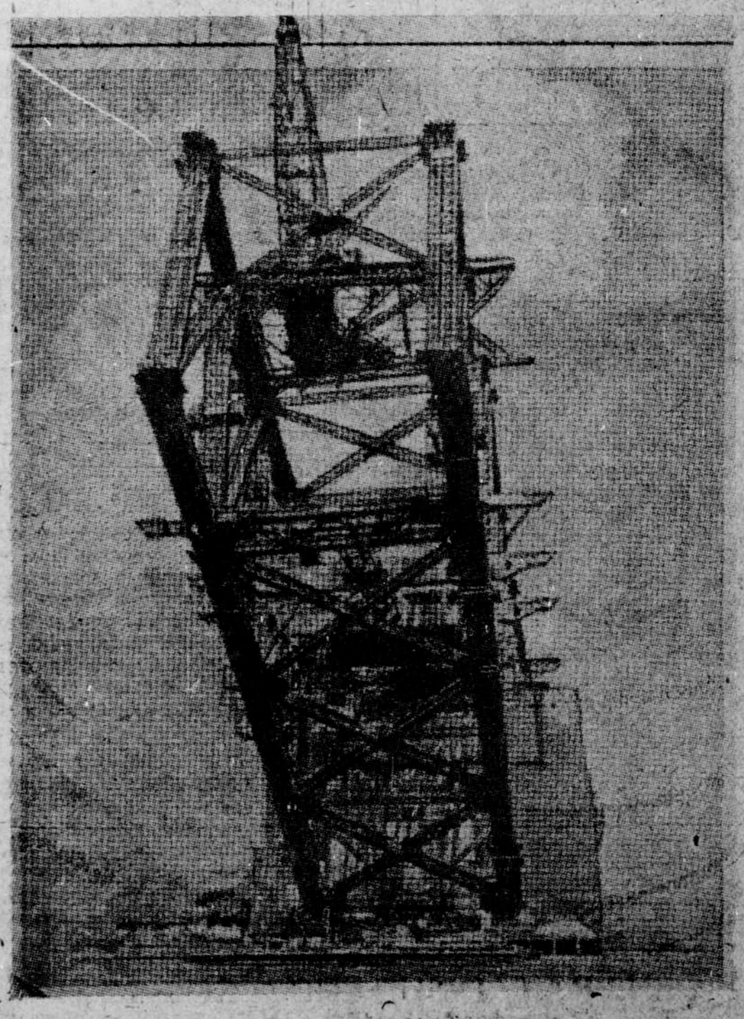
The East and West Insurance Co. Ld. Bombay, was founded in 913, the first promoter being Mr. Hiralal Cursondas, B.A., LL.B., a prominent solicitor of Bombay. He not only devoted himself to the development of its business but sacrificed himself to its interests from the very beginning. A little later, Dr. A. G. Merchant, a leading medical practitioner, and Municipal Corporator, joined the founder, In 1918 the management was taken over by Mr. Narottamdas M. Dalal, under the title of Dalal & Co., as Secretaries. Mr. Dalal and his friends contributed nearly half a lakh of rupees to the capital thereby bringing the total to one lakh, Mr. Dalal being appointed an ex-officio director. He got two more able men to join the firm, one of these being Mr. R. K. Vasi, who does not need any introduction to the Bombay insurance public. At the end of 1929 the management has been joined by Mr. Frank S D'Souza, who has a fairly large general business experience and is perhaps the youngest Insurance executive in this country. He has been responsible for the organisation and development of the Bombay office of the India Equitable Insurance Co. for the last ewel years, having in that capacity written more than a third of that company's total business year by year. It is expected that he will be still more successful in his new position. The latest available report and accounts of the company show the Life Assurance Fund at Rs. 2,96,000, and the paid up capital stands at Rs. 99,000. On the assets side are Rs. 2,19,000 as Investments, and Rs. 1,47,000 as Loans Advanced. In 1928 the premium income amounted to Rs. 1,67,000, and in the first four months of 1929 they registered new business to the extent of Rs. 4,83,000.

The third valuation report of the Consulting Actuary on the working of the company for the quinquennium ended 31st December 1928, showed a surplus of Rs. 13,000. The Actuary in recommending the bonus said: "The foundation of success having been well laid, the next valuation will show a still further advance towards success."

During these five years the

Mr. FRANK S. D'SOUZA.

number of policies have increased from 493 to 1745 and the business in force from 8,11,000 to 29,56,000. The rate of interest assumed for the valuation is 5 per cent., but the rate actually realised on the assets has been greater than 6 per cent., a large margin being thus kept for fluctuations.



BRIDGE BUILT UP LIKE TOWER WITHOUT DELAYING BOATS.

Construction of the giant bascule bridge which will connect Sydney, Australia with the suburb of Northern, is being carried on without any delay to shipping in this busy port.. The building is progressing from each end with the two sections elevated in the air to allow room for ships to pass in the channel. The span will be completed in 1932.

INDIAN CROPS.

Addressing the Indian Science Congress at Allahabad, Mr. George Clarke, Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces, who presided over the Section of Agriculture, delivered an address on some aspects of soil improvement in relation to crop production. He said:—

The past experience of the world shows that as long as new land of the necessary quality is available, increased food will be obtained less by increased skill and expenditure on old land than by taking up new land. This brings me to the necessity of increasing the acre yield of land now under the plough, if an ample supply of food and the home grown necessaries of life is to be assured to the Indian worker, and his standard of living raised above subsistence level.

We have in our favour two things. In the first place soil that is easy to manage and quickly responds to treatment, and secondly agricultural workers attached to their calling and possessing a strongly developed land sense which, by some curious twist in our make up, can only be acquired in childhood. We shall not come up against a shortage of agricultural workers of the kind that is hindering development in Australia and Canada. In these countries a high degree of skill has to be directed to economy of labour by the use of machinery and labour saving devices. In India our efforts will have to be devoted to economising land. We are better placed than most countries as regards the primary essential for increasing production per unit of land, namely, man power.

INTENSIFYING THE YIELD.

Much has been done to intensify yields without any commensurate increase of labour on soil improvement by the introduction of more heavily cropping varieties. I need only quote as examples wheat and cotton in the Punjab and wheat and sugarcane in the United Provinces. which are adding crores to the cultivators' income. Indian conditions, however, test the skill of the plant breeder very severely and further steps in improvement in this direction are not going to be easily won.

It is only under improper methods of cropping and cultivation that permanent soil deterioration is a real and dangerous phenomenon. Land properly handled does not become exhausted. Much of the land of Europe has been cultivated since the days of the Romans or even earlier. It is, if anything, more fertile than ever. In India we have in existence a method of farming which has maintained for ten centuries at least a perfect balance between the nitrogen requirements of the crops we harvest and the processes which recuperate fertility. When we examine the facts, we must put the Northern Indian cultivator down as the most economical farmer in the world as far as the utilization of the potent element of fertility—nitrogen—goes. In this respect he is more skilful than his Canadian brother. He cannot take heavy overdraft of nitrogen from the soil. He has only the small current account provided by a few pounds annually added by nature, yet he raises a crop of wheat on irrigated land in the United Provinces that is not far removed from the Canadian average. He does more with a little nitrogen than any farmer ever heard of. We need not concern ourselves with soil deterioration in these provinces. The present standard of fertility can be maintained indefinitely. This is not my text. Production must be raised if we are to live in reasonable security and comfort.

METHODS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Food crops pre-eminently demand combined nitrogen. We are entering on an era of nitrogen plenty which is bound to react favourably on the world's food production. One of our problems is to find out how we can make use of this discovery in India. The probability is that the full benefit of fertilizers will be realised only on land reasonably supplied with organic matter. Great as are the possibilities offered by synthetic nitrogen compounds there is danger in adjusting our standards of living to increased production based entirely on imported fertilizers. They may be cut off suddenly by international disturbances. It will be but a wise precaution to establish their manufacture in India when the correct way of using them has been worked out, their value demonstrated and a demand created.

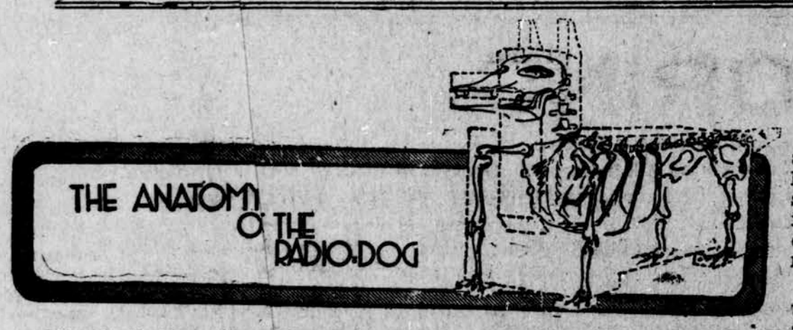
We have two methods of soil improvement possessing enormous potentialities for increasing crop production and so simple in operation that they can be used by every body. They are the preparation of quick-acting manures from waste organic material and the use of green manure crops.

In approaching the last and most difficult part of my task, to estimate the increased production we may look for by the application of scientific methods to our agriculture. What I am going to say will be more readily understood if I give the production of wheat in a few countries for the crop grown in 1926, which was, on the whole, a good year throughout the world. It is as follows:—

	mds. per acre.
United Provinces, Irrigated	12.2
United Provinces, Unirrigated.	8.2
Canada	13.2
U. S. A.	10.7
France	13.0
Germany	17.5
Great Britain	22.5
Belgium	26.3

A glance at these figures shows what an immense potential increase in case of production is open in many countries especially in America and India. The physical possibility or perhaps even the limit of production in the United Provinces is shown by the yield obtained at the Shahjahanpur Research Station. In 1926 it was 28.8 maunds per acre. In the last 11 years, including two, in which the wheat crop was a partial failure, 243 acres have yielded 5,945 maunds or 24.4 maunds per acre. Soil and climate do not impose a serious restriction on production.

Taking into consideration the abundance of our labour resources and the extraordinary response of our soil to better treatment, it is reasonable to believe that within the next two or three decades we may increase the all round outturn of our cropped land by 30 per cent. in normal seasons. But I assume that much more money will be spent on scientific research and extension work in villages than is now spent. I hope I have said enough to show that soil improvement in India is worth an effort. It requires generous expenditure from the national exchequer, and there is no better investment, for it gives, to use the words of Huxley, an immediate return of those things which the most sordidly practical man admits to have value.



The Radio Dog, the witty device used by Philips' Radio Ltd., for the purpose of demonstating the operation of the new Phips Photo electric cell has gradualy become world-famous.

At several exhibitions n Europe and even in Australia tis radio-robotdog caused much aazement and enthusiasm among visitors. Australia invested a hmoristic pet-name for it: "Phil' he radio dog. Many visitors wi have wondered how the "orgaism" of this ingeniously constructd dog actually functions and tersore we have submitted "Ph" to a thorough anatomix examiation.

Fig. 1 shows the Radio bg deprived of his external cvering. The "eyes" formed by twophoto-electric cells stand out learly. Furthermore there are the amplifying valves and several elays, an accumulator, batterie and several other electrical applinces,

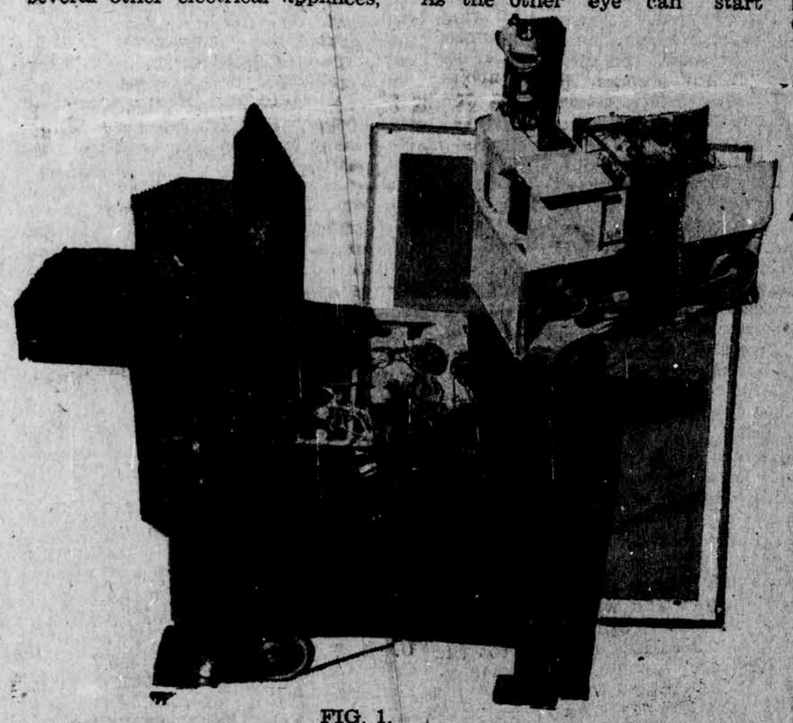


FIG. 1.

the operation of which will be explained in the continuation of this article.

OPERATION OF THE PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELL.

A photo-cell consists of an exhausted glass bulb, containing two electrodes. One electrodo consists of a metallic mirror, deposited on the inner side of the bulb while the other electrode is a spiralised filament.

The metallix mirror will emit electrons when light falls upon it, just as in the case of the filament of a radio-valve.

Now if the metallic mirror is connected to the negative pole and the spiralised filament to the positive pole of a source of voltage, these electrons will be attracted by the anode so that by exposing the photo-cell a current is generated.

In the resistance (R1 fig. 2), there will be a drop in potential dependent on the strength of the photo-electric current passing through it.

As R1 is also included in the grid circuit of the amplifying valve, this drop in potential, at the same time controls the amplifying valve, so that the anode current of valve A 415 is altered in the same ratio as the current passing through the photo-cell.

Fig. 3 shows the next stage. For the sake of simplicity we assume that relay I is in direct connection with the positive pole of the anode tension supply. A relay is an apparatus which makes it possible, to close with low power a second circuit for higher power. It consists of an electro-magnet and a movable armature which, being attracted, makes and breaks contact when the magnet is excited by an electric current.

HOW IT WORKS.

With the Radio Dog, when the photo-cell is exposed to light, the anode current of the amplifying valve passes through Relay I, (fig. 3), so that the armature AI is attracted and closes contact C. This excites Relay VII, the result being that armature AIV is changed over and motor M1 switched on via contact D.

As the other "eye" can start

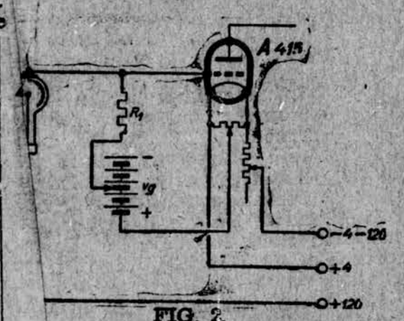


FIG. 2.

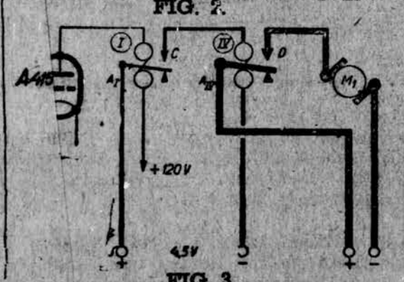


FIG. 3.

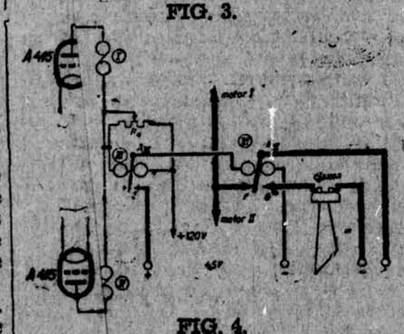


FIG. 4.

the second motor in an entirely similar manner, both motors will turn when both "eyes" are exposed, thus causing the dog to move forward. The two motors are entirely independent of each other, so that by exposing only one of the photo-cells one of the motors is made to turn, thus causing the Radio Dog to revolve on its axis.

As is the case with real dogs also "Phil" can bark. Fig. 4 shows the circuit by which this effect was obtained. The anode current of both amplifying valves passes through relay III which is connected in series with the anode supply of both amplifying valves. The adjustable resistance R4 is shunted on its winding in order to regulate sensitivety. This resistance has been adjusted in such a manner that Relay III does not operate until the two valves supply their saturation current. This is the case when the photo-cell is strongly illuminated. Then armature AIII is attracted, thus exciting relay VI.

As armature AVI is changed over the supply of the two motors via contact F is interrupted, so that the dog stops and as armature AVI touches contact G the horn is operated.

Moreover, an interrupter is encorporated in the horn circuit, so that the dog does not keep on howling but barks only at intervals.

If the above description is read attentively, it will be easy to follow the complete circuit diagram of the Radio-Dog as shown in fig. 5.

The greater part of the electric currents supplied to the Radio Dog are obtained from the lighting mains by re-officers.

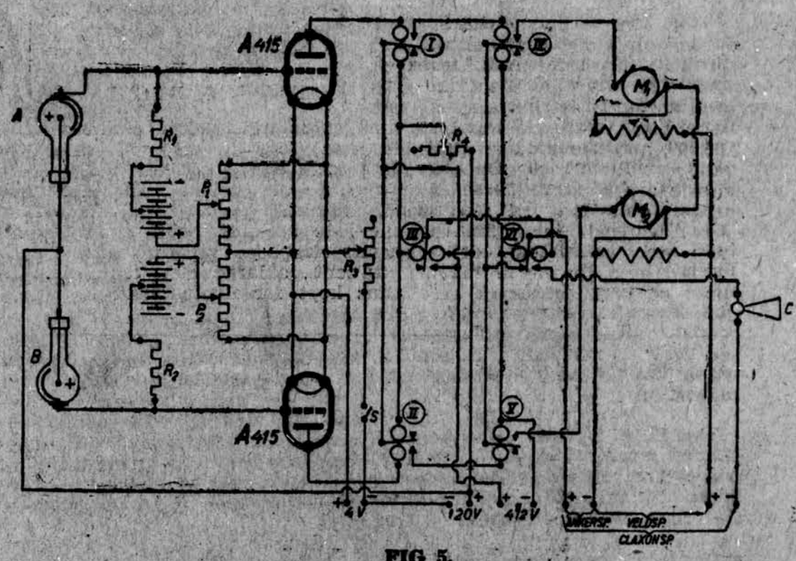


FIG. 5.

TWO MILLION TREES.

Dunlop Building Temples For Native Workers.

Two million young rubber trees are now being planted in the Dunlop plantations, Malaya, section by section as the heavy tropical jungle is cleared and its soil prepared over an area of sixteen square miles.

In ten years' time it is expected that the new trees will yield an annual crop of 5,000 tons of rubber. At present 8,500 tons of rubber a year is being tapped from four million trees.

Every other day a very thin strip of bark is cut from each tree and the fluid rubber drips into the cup below. As each cup receives, on the average, only half an ounce of dry rubber daily, between six and seven hundred million cupfulls of it have to be collected in the course of twelve months.

One third of the native workers are Chinaman but the bulk of them are Tamil specially recruited from the South of India.

Temples for their worship are built by the Dunlop organisation which also provides houses and hospitals for them, schools for their children, and rice at cost price.

Golf courses have been laid down for the European staff whose Rugby team is making a bid for the championship of Malaya.

Early next year the dense jungle is to be tackled over a further 16 miles of the Dunlop territory which is more than 125 miles in extent.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING IN PRIVATE GARAGES.

—:o:—

Numerous reports in literature can be found to establish that deaths due to motor exhaust in closed garages are increasing, particularly in winter time in northern America; but the records of June and July fail to show any fatalities. During the last six years 63 deaths have occurred in this way in Chicago, of which 49 occurred in the three years 1924-1926. The majority concerned persons found dead in private garages; eleven were persons repairing their cars, while others were found sitting at the wheel with the engine running. A concentration of 2 per cent. CO can easily be attained in a closed garage; to inhale 0.2 per cent. is dangerous. Artificial respiration should be used with oxygen if it is available; rest is essential when natural breathing restarts. Open doors and windows are all that is needed to prevent such happenings.

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MOTORING

OIL FILTERS AND RECTIFIERS.

By "The Gargoyle."

Filters and rectifiers as automobile accessories are devices of comparatively recent appearance which can be directly traced to the realization of manufacturers of the supreme importance of the lubricating oil as a vital part of the engine itself. Whether the motor lives out its allotted span or dies a premature death depends, almost wholly, upon the correctness of the lubrication it has received.

Granted that we start with a high quality oil which is of the proper body and character for the unit, and that we use it correctly, it is true that with the passage of the miles neither the quality nor the body of the oil remain as they were when the oil was new. The quality is impaired by the accumulation of water, metal particles, dirt, carbon, and some oxidation; and the body is reduced, due to the addition of a diluent, unburned fuel. When this unfortunate contamination of the oil has progressed to a certain point, the only thing to do is to take it out and start all over again with a fresh supply.

The two arch enemies, then, to the oil are contamination and dilution. Matters would, however, be greatly improved if we had only one or the other of these enemies to contend with. If the body of the oil, and hence the thickness of the film, were not reduced by dilution, the small particles of abrasive material collected would "float" in this film and thus be held away from the wearing surfaces. On the other hand, if there were no abrasives an oil film somewhat thinner than the original would serve to separate the rubbing surfaces and dilution would not be such a serious consideration.

Therefore, we will have accomplished much if we can remove one or the other of these undesirables. To this end have appeared the filter and the rectifier. The former, by passing a certain amount of the crankcase oil through a suitable material which intercepts and holds the abrasive particles, tends to diminish their quantity. The latter seeks to remove dilution by passing the crankcase oil over a heated "still" in which the temperature is high enough to "boil off" the fuel which has passed the piston rings and found its way into the oil.

While both these devices are praiseworthy steps in the right direction, they cannot be relied upon to effect a complete cure of lubrication ills. The filter, for example, acts upon only a portion of the oil at a time. The rest of it is circulating and picking up up more foreign material. Moreover there comes a time when the filter becomes clogged; we are then no better off than before, until the filter is renewed. The same is true of the rectifier, except that it does not become clogged. But in the rectifier it is impracticable to maintain a temperature which will remove aloof the diluent because due to a slight cracking action (distillation of the Oil) in an engine teds to thicken if all fuel is drawn off, and too heavy a load may be just as troublesome as a badly diluted oil, so the rectifier is adjusted to remove all but about 5 per cent, of the fuel.

Undoubtedly the filter or rectifier helps to maintain the quality and body of the oil. However, it is better to be on the safe side and not trust to these devices to extend greatly the service period of the oil. It costs very little to renew the oil at stated periods —and good oil is the best engine insurance you have. If at the regular draining period the oil is in better condition due to the use of these devices, oso much the better—by renewing the oil then, and not waiting, your engine is saved the additional wear-and-tear, and you, the uncertainty of not being sure of whether the device is working up to the mark or not.

WOMAN AND THE CAR.

The feminine influence, ever a factor in the purchase of a motor car, has become so strong in recent years that some of the more prominent among motor manufacturers are now retaining the services of feminine artists and designers to assist in specifying colors, finish and appointments. Conspicuous in this trend toward utilizing the "feminie touch" is Studebaker whose engineering advisory staff now includes a style committee made up of six women whose word in art is accepted as authority.

This unique committee includes: Helen Dryden, Mrs. Lee Simonson, Marjorie Oelrichs, Neysa McMein, Rose O'Neil and Marion C. Taylor, women whose talents for true harmony in colors, in textures, in lines, curves and planes are world recognized.

Helen Dryden is the highest paid women artist in America. First to originate decorative magazine covers, she is considered a pioneer in modern art. She is also a successful interior decorator and designer of stage costumes. Mrs. Simonson, noted artist and ndecorator, enjoys an unique position as an arbiter of good taste, sharing the genius of her husband who is a director of New York's famous Theater Guild. Marjorie Oelrichs was one of the first society women to enter business. She runs a fashionable interior decorating shops on Madison Avenue, New York, besides enjoying a national reputation for her paintings and sketches. Neysa McMein is a sought-after magazines. Cover designer. She does comes for various popular American magazines. Her work has been exhibited at the National Academy of Design, Nw York. Few American woman hve achieved more widespread aitistic suecess than Rose O'Neill. he is also an author, Marion aylor, formerly merchandise editr for Vogue, Vanity Fair and Hove and Garden, is a style counsellr for a number of large concern: She is considered an outstanng authority on fashions in Amerca and Europe.

A reent statement by A. R. Erskine president of the Studebaker Orporation, emphasizes the importace of beautiful colors and apointments in the motor car.

"Onof the most happy and far reachig developments which has characerized American social life since ne war has been the insistent dmand for beauty in our industril arts. That quality or combbation of qualities which gratis the eye or ear, or which deligts the intellect or moral sense by its grace, that thing calle beauty, has always characterizi the fine arts and it also lies t the root of all style in those usefl arts which have endured thrgh the centuries."

Te recommendations of these artts played an important part in he selection of colors and appoitments for the new Studebaers. Noteworthy among the smrt new colors is a combination of silver pine with slate green widow facings, darker coach gren wire wheels, and orange coil striping. Another combinatio, one of the smartest of the seson, is a rich maroon with gaming black running gear al gold striping. Harmonizing wh these smart colors are beautifl mohair and broadcloth upholstry fabrics.

The Airship of the Futu?: —Courtesy: Popular Mechanic.
of the Dirigible and the Plan A model combining the principles

GOOD BRAKES ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN SPEED.

"The vital question in the operation of an automobile to-day is not how fast will it go, but how fast will it stop," according to Mr. Minert, Service Manager of General Motors India, Ltd.

"Each year Oakland has built larger reserves of power and speed into the Oakland Cosmopolitan Six," he continued, "but equal or even greater attention has always been given to the important matter of brake control.

"This effort first attracted attention six years ago when the company sent on tour a half dozen Oaklands equipped with four-wheel brakes. Demonstrations were given on streets which first had been sprinkled to create uncertain traction. At that time four wheel brakes were a curiosity and the arrival of an Oakland gave many people their first view of the new development.

"The next year several manufacturers adopted four-wheel brakes and to-day four wheel brakes are standard equipment upon nearly every automobile.

"But while others were following Oakland's lead, the Company continued its experiments, seeking to attain still greater braking efficiency. Countless tests were made at the General Motors Proving Grounds and by 1928 the Company believed it had achieved a remarkable degree of braking efficiency.

"But the experiments continued. Four entirely new sets of brakes were designed and tested for thousands of miles on 15 cars. It was decided that any further improvement in brakes must be measured against the following ideal conditions:

"1. The operation of the brakes must not be affected by water, weather or road conditions.

"2. They must exert maximum retarding force consistent with passenger safety and with low pedal pressure so that a woman could easily produce maximum braking effort.

"3. They must have unusually long life.

"4. After an initial adjustment (500 miles) they should not require any adjustment over a period of 5,000 miles.

"5. They must be quiet in operation regardless of weather and road conditions.

"6. The design must be simple and without complicated hook-up.

"Judged by those standards, one of the four types tested began to display definite advantages over the others and was chosen as the best type.

"This brake, utilizing the principle of mechanical internal expansion, now appears in diffent sizes of identical design on oth the Oakland Cosmopolitan Six and the Pontiac Six.

"Each brake shoe really is mposed of two shoes, one a omparatively rigid section coprising about one-half of the bking surface, and the other a xible band securely riveted to thrigid portion. A single strip o the highest grade of molded brake lining covers both shoe sions. Moving slightly with the ation of the drum, the flexible rt of the shoe 'wraps' outwa and forces the rigid shoe ction against the brake drum. This 'wrapping' action relies the driver of about 60 per cen of the effort necessary to aly the brakes. Simplicity, ease of adjustment, long life and mplete protection from water, weather and dust were other factors that dictated the choice of this brake design.

"The quick control which it provides is revealed by figures from General Motors Proving Ground tests.

"At the customary testing speed of 20 miles per hour, the 1928 Oakland could be stopped within 21 feet and the Pontiac within 23.5 feet. The present brakes bring the 1929 Oakland from 20 miles to a dead stop in only 16.5 feet or a trifle over a car length.

"The Oakland-Pontiac brakes seldom require adjustment and wear so evenly that the life of the linings often continues even after the cars have been driven upwards of 30,000 miles."

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TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued From Page 1.)

vent it, however much some may dislike it. Let us hop for the best and conduct busines as usual. God is in his heaven and all's right with the world. few may suffer to-day, but ultiately humanity must prosper. There is no need, no place for essimism, not even if it be induce by the preparation of a swan ong. Our trade and industries wi not be ruined so easily as all tat. So long as civilisation lasts, ur trade and industries must be tere; for men must live, even thouh the propagandist may weep. It the businessman have a little f courage to face the conflict ephemeral interests and the ision to see beyond the barrage propaganda into the ultimate future, which is not now in the h of the gods but in our own hand

* * *

IS CAPITAL FLYING AWAY?

—o:—

Is capital flying abroad? may be it is leaving our country r investment in more favourable parts of the world. But can one say it is seek'ng safety in flight when it is only seeking better prois by distribution in various countries. Is it not a good sign of the sundance of wealth and the distbution of reserves, if our peopl can afford to hold property beyon the confines of their native land. Let us analyse the causes o this pase and its consequences.

* * * * *

Trade and Industry in Ina are being ever penalised under system which seeks to make ts country only the provider of r materials and the enfoced buy of finished goods for the benefi of Britain. It is impo sible to develop our trade and industries in the way we desire and deserve.

* * * *

It is not worthwhile to buy industrial stock because there is no saying when a particular industry may perish on account of Government's apathy. One cannot even keep the money in Indian currency because no one knows when Government will resort to manipulation so as to alter the exchange ratio. A prominent millowner has declared recently that as soon as he was sure of Government's determination to alter the ratio he took good care to part with as much as possible of his holdings of mill shares. Many financiers have been known to send their money abroad not only to earn profits there in the shape of better dividends but even to bring it back at a more favourable exchange rate. Many are the people in India who have more faith in foreign currency and foreign investments. Who is to blame for this state of affairs if not the currency and fiscal policy of this country?

* * * *

One may even ask why should we be alarmed at this export of capital? Is it not a plain fact that nowadays capitalism is international in its scope. To a capitalist what matters is not the country but the dividends. Also it is but an accepted maxim of modern economics to distribute the reserves all over the world. If Indian businessmen take up this good practice why raise an alarm. Let us only appreciate their foresight and not be panic stricken over a mere phase of our economic life.

Do you Manufacture Ornamental Gates or Railings?

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